FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATION LEADERS VIEW PROSPECTS FOR 17TH MBFR ROUND

CSSR's Keblusek

AU021007 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 31 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[Interview given by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of CSSR's delegation to the MBFR talks, to an unnamed CTK correspondent: "CTK's Talk With the Head of the Czechoslovak Delegation to Negotiations on the Reduction of the Strength of Armed Forces and Armaments in Central Europe; Will the 17th Round Signify a Turn?"; date and place of interview not given]

[Text] What is already the 17th round of negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe begins today in Vienna. Why is it so important to show more striking results in this and what prerequisites exist in this respect? These questions are answered by Ambassador Emil Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Vienna talks, in an interview he gave to a CTK correspondent:

I would like to recall that the declaration sanctioned by the Moscow session of the Warsaw Pact considers the most important task of international politics under the present conditions is to provide for a speedy and decisive turn in negotiations on halting the feverish armament efforts and on disarmament. In fact, this is required by the very basic interests of the peoples and of all mankind. The Warsaw Pact countries are placing extraordinary emphasis on detente in the military sphere and on disarmament, above all in Europe. Among other things, the urgency of effective disarmament measures in this sphere in particular is dictated by the fact that the Western states both sanction, and are already carrying out, long-term programs to increase NATO's military potential, modernize, rearm and reorganize their armies and to introduce new and yet more destructive mass-destruction weapons into central Europe. The topical nature of disarmament negotiations is also due to the fact that feverish armament efforts are slowing down economic and social progress of all states. In fact, every year the military budgets in the world swallow up to $400 billion, which could be spent for improving the peoples' living standards. The Vienna negotiations, which are an important link in the entire chain of disarmament talks and enter their 17th round today, are thus confronted by an urgent task: To adopt measures that will effectively decrease the military potential on the European continent. The bilateral USSR-U.S. negotiations on limiting strategic arms, halting nuclear weapons tests and banning weapons intended to destroy satellites, together with the Geneva Disarmament Committee and the Vienna talks, form a single platform for effecting the disarmament measures which the socialist countries have been promoting for years.

Of course, a peculiar situation was created at the Vienna negotiations: After the compromise proposals of the USSR, CSSR, GDR and the Polish People's Republic of 8 June 1978 were submitted, the delegations reached--relatively quickly, and without any particular difficulties--a joint opinion on what the final result of the reduction process in central Europe should look like. For several months support has been given to the opinion that, after the reduction, the Warsaw Pact countries on the one side and the NATO states on the other would each have 900,000 soldiers, 700,000 of whom would be members of ground forces. Likewise, the two sides agreed that the reduction should be limited only to the ground troops and would be carried out in two phases: In the first phase only the USSR and the United States would reduce their troops, whereas in the second phase all the other direct participants would do likewise. [paragraph continues]

This applies to the CSSR, the Polish People's Republic and the GDR as socialist countries, and to the FRG, Great Britain, Canada, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg as Western countries. Finally, as far back as 1973, the Western and Eastern sides agreed on what territories of the states in question in central Europe should fall within the sphere of the future reduction.

To coin a phrase, the Vienna delegations already have at their disposal enough "building material" to erect the structure of the future agreement. In practice this mean the delegations should turn from general discussions to start working out the concrete text of the agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. An accessible--and, moreover, an advantageous--path can be seen in the socialist countries' proposals that I have already mentioned. These are comprehensive in nature and envisage a reduction on a mutual and equivalent basis, in keeping with the principle of equal security for all. Herein lies the crux of the matter. Because, in fact, an effective and just solution demands that all direct participants reduce, and reduce in proportion to their military potential in central Europe, all the Warsaw Pact countries--direct participants in the talks--have expressed their agreement with this. However, so far this principle has encountered the unwillingness on the part of the West, which refuses to reduce on an equivalent basis.

In conclusion I would like to stress that, provided the Western delegations accept the hand we are offering them and provided their governments adopt a realistic stance and provide the necessary political will to contribute their share toward reducing the military potential in central Europe, we can expect realistic results from the coming 17th round. The fact that it is possible to solve even the most complex military problems by negotiations is also proved by the latest declaration of the top USSR and U.S. representatives on the possibility that an agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons could soon be reached. Our Czechoslovak delegation will devote--jointly with the delegations of other socialist countries--the maximum efforts to enable the Vienna negotiations to show substantial, marked progress as soon as possible.

Poland's Strulak

AU021706 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[ADN dispatch: "NATO Blocks Progress at Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna (ADN dispatch)--At a time when the European public is expecting progress at the Vienna negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms, the West is blocking such a development. This was stated by Polish chief delegate Ambassador Strulak at the press conference on the occasion of the opening of the 17th round of negotiations.

NATO states continue to insist on a reduction by the socialist countries several times higher than theirs, he said. They are even raising new demands on points where the socialist states have already made concessions to the West. "The Western position centers on the reiteration of the old assertions of a numerical superiority of 150,000 men by the Warsaw Pact ground forces in central Europe. During the 2 years of discussion on the submitted figures the Western side has not succeeded in proving this insinuation," the Polish chief delegate declared. "Nevertheless, the Western states stick to this position and show no readiness to admit their obviously false assessments."

The Polish chief delegate stressed at the conclusion of this statement that in the socialist state's opinion their far-reaching proposals that have been put forward have paved the way for a mutually acceptable first agreement. A breakthrough at the negotiations can be achieved only, however, if the participating Western states at long last proceed from the fact of the approximate military balance in central Europe, if they recognize the security interests of all participating countries and if they reply constructively and comprehensively to the proposals of the socialist states.

From the statements of a Western press spokesman after the plenary session it can be gathered that Canada's representative, Ambassador Reece, in his speech again supported the unrealistic NATO concept of unequal reductions.

MEHMET SHEHU RECEIVES DPRK ENVOY 2 FEB

AU021849 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Yi Yon-sang, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile.

SHEHU RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR ALDEA MILITARU

AU021850 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The meeting was also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile.

ATA COMMENTS ON DENG XIAOPING'S VISIT TO U.S.

LD031104 Tirana ATA in English 0912 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

["Joint Warmongering Strategy in the [word indistinct] of Carter-Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] Deals"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 3 Feb, ATA--In continuation of his visit to the USA, Deng Xiaoping met with many representatives of the U.S. monopoly bourgeoisie, with Congressmen, state secretaries and others, with men who are and are not in power but who have played their role in the relations between U.S. imperialism and social imperialist China, such as Nixon and Kissinger. In Washington, before leaving for other areas of the USA, the emissary of the Chinese social imperialists signed an agreement with the chieftain of U.S. imperialism on the scientific and technological cooperation and a cultural agreement. Other members of the suite of Deng Xiaoping signed two other agreements with the U.S. officials, one in the field of physics of high energies and the other in the consular field, and exchanged documents on collaboration between the two countries in education, agriculture and outer space.

Carter and Deng Xiaoping did not hesitate to speak with nice words at the signing ceremony about "peace" and the struggle they are waging against "hegemonism". But behind Carter's and Deng Xiaoping's slogans about peace lurks the global warmongering strategy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese social imperialists, lurk their joint plots to prepare the largest catastrophe to mankind. Through these and other numerous agreements that China has struck with world capital, it wants to consolidate still more the positions of capitalism at home and establish its hegemony in the world, to become a big imperialist power, just like the other superpowers. The Chinese revisionists consider the reliance on U.S. imperialism as one of the main roads to reach this aim. Deng Xiaoping went to the USA to ask for aid in the economic, financial, technological, organizational and military fields. The agreements signed in Washington clearly testify to this.

The aim to become a superpower and to establish its hegemony has made the Chinese revisionist leadership pursue a warmongering, hegemonic and aggressive strategy and foreign policy. Deng Xiaoping openly spoke about China's alliance with the USA, Japan, etc., against Soviet hegemony because through this road he wants to establish Chinese hegemonism.

In continuation of this course, China is feverishly preparing for war. Deng Xiaoping will also visit various military centers in the USA. He is not attracted there by his curiosity, but by the aims of the warmongering policy to equip China with modern military technology for the production of mass extermination weapons. On its part, the USA, in the context of the struggle for hegemony, in rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists to set China against the latter, provided her with atomic secrets, the most up-to-date computers, which serve for the nuclear war, data for the nuclear submarine.

The policy of U.S. imperialists, the Soviet social imperialists and the Chinese ones are pursuing today, as well as the alliances and axis they strike, cannot fail to lead to new frictions, conflagrations, wars, which may also assume the character of a general war.

The peoples of the world, who know full well the nature of the imperialist powers, are not deceived by the demagogic speeches and slogans of the U.S. imperialists, Chinese social imperialists and the Soviet ones.

Genuine peace and security are achieved through the resolute struggle of the peoples against the superpowers and the other imperialist powers, as well as by always enhancing their vigilance towards the aggressive aims.

PAPER REVIEWS ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS, STRESSES 1979 TASKS

AU031716 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Fulfillment of the Planned Tasks Is the Major Yardstick of the Work of the Party and Its Levers"]

[Text] The sixth AWP Central Committee plenum held its proceedings recently. The plenum discussed the fulfillment of the plan in 1978 and in the first 3 years of the current 5-year period taken together, as well as the measures needed to fulfill the 1979 tasks. The plenum took note of the fact that in general our working class, the cooperative peasantry and the other working people of our country, under the party's leadership, mobilized all their energies and, in their efforts to implement its ever revolutionary and Marxist-Leninist economic line and to fulfill the tasks outlined by the Seventh AWP Congress, have achieved considerable results, thus insuring a further elevation in the development and reinforcement of our economy and of the country's defense potential. The alinement of the Chinese revisionists on the barricade of the foes of the revolution and socialism and their anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian stand in perfidiously and brutally cutting off their economic aid created numerous difficulties and obstacles for us, but they were unable to hinder our ascent and progress, they were unable to hinder the rapid and comprehensive development of Socialist Albania. On the contrary, the overall social output and national income, our industrial and agricultural production and the well-being of all the people have risen constantly. Important projects such as the Light of the Party hydroelectric powerplant, the Steel of the Party metallurgical combine, the Enver Hoxha automobile-tractor combine which produced the first Albanian-made tractor, the high-grade petroleum refinery at Ballsh and a number of other projects have been added to our economy during the past year. This is the 3d year running that we have achieved self-sufficiency in bread grains. Our reality is such that it knows no rest and stagnation, no unemployment and price rises, no poverty or other social evils. Our economy progresses constantly and, relying on its own forces, it is characterized by dynamism, stability and vitality at a time when the capitalist and revisionist world is being gripped in the vise of profound economic and social crisis and is constantly and inevitably sliding downhill. This is the clearest testimony of the superiority of our socialist order and the correctness of the party's economic policy. This shows clearly that a people, even small in numbers, can build socialism relying fully on its own efforts when it is led by a genuine Marxist-Leninist party such as the AWP.

It is precisely these achievements and successes, including those attained in 1978, that enable us to set ourselves even bolder tasks. The 1979 plan for the development of the economy and culture is a compact, but fully feasible one. This plan has been drafted not only on the basis of our needs, but also of our real internal possibilities, proceeding from the achievements of the more advanced and from the experience of those who are working with tensed muscles and perfect organization, as is required by the current situation. From this viewpoint the 1979 plan bears the seal of that which is progressive, which constitutes the general characteristic of our socialist economic reality. As such, the 1979 plan sitpulates higher targets, genuinely revolutionary targets, and a rapid pace of development. The 1979 tasks scientifically reflect the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism and stipulate proportional rates insuring the normal, proportional and solid development of our economy. The 1979 plan embodies primarily that great Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance, which assumes even greater importance at this moment, when the encirclement and blockade have become even more savage and when their overall pressure is increasing. From this viewpoint it is the task of the working class, the cooperative peasantry, all the working people, communists, cadres, managers and specialists to further intensify their efforts and to adopt all the measures needed to fulfill and overfulfill without fail the planned tasks in all their quantitative and qualitative indexes, rhythmically and on time, under all headings, in order to fully implement the party's instructions and Comrade Enver's teachings to produce more, more quickly, better and more cheaply, because this is the way to defeat all blockades against our country.

To fulfill the tasks stipulated in the 1979 plan, attention must be centered particularly on some branches.

Agriculture has been and remains a decisive front in the great battle to fulfill the planned tasks. The Sixth AWP Central Committee plenum stressed forcefully the essential need to fulfill and overfulfill the stipulated tasks to increase agricultural and livestock produce. In order to fulfill all the tasks in this basic sector of the economy it is necessary that, through its work and the example of all communists, the party should primarily make the workers in the agricultural sector more aware of the situation arising from the encirclement, of the situation that has been created for our country as a result of the treachery of the Chinese revisionist leadership, as well as of the great possibilities existing in the agricultural sector for the fulfillment of all tasks. This requires, on the other hand, that the organization and management of the work should be improved and that everyone should assume full responsibility for the full implementation of all the numerous and complex tasks confronting the agricultural sector.

A primary prerequisite in fulfilling and overfulfilling the tasks concerning agricultural and livestock produce is to rely strongly on the discovery and utilization of internal reserves and, particularly, to rely strongly on the dissemination and generalization of advanced experience, which can be found in every district and every economic unit. What can be done by those who are more advanced, the AWP Central Committee plenum stressed, can be done by others also. It may not be in our power to change atmospheric conditions but all can and must confront these conditions with all their might and means.

The tasks confronting the workers in the extractive industries in the fuels, petroleum and coal sectors assume particular importance. It is, therefore, necessary to intensify efforts to provide a powerful impulse to the development of the petroleum industry, to discover new fields and extend existing ones, to exploit them more rationally and to thus rapidly increase reserves and the output of petroleum and gas. In addition to reinforcing the ideopolitical work of the party and its levers and to improving organization and management in this sector, this requires also a reinforcement of technical and scientific discipline, the strict implementation of technological processes in drilling wells and an extensive use of intensification methods to put into operation all the wells and to pump out the last barrel of petroleum from them.

Our economy contains big reserves to rapidly increase exports and to further decrease imports by adhering consistently to the principle of exporting first and importing later. It is primarily up to the enterprises and economies producing for the export sector to redouble their efforts to increase the quantity and range of export commodities and to always produce quality goods in order to better penetrate foreign markets. It is simultaneously up to the foreign trade organs to raise their work up to the level required by the times by assuming full responsibility for the tasks entrusted them.

This year's draft plan stipulates a rapid pace of development in all the branches of the economy, and particularly in the agricultural sector, the fuel and mineral industries, the metallurgical and engineering industries. In addition to this, however, measures of particular importance are stipulated which further improve the relationships of this rapid development and a greater stress is put on the qualitative side and on the indexes denoting intensive development. One of the major objectives of this draft plan is to achieve a radical improvement in raising the social productivity of labor and in achieving the increased social output primarily through this growth of productivity. At all times, but particularly at the present stage, when extremely favorable conditions have been created as a result of the rapid and dynamic development of the material and technical base in all branches of the economy and when, because of known circumstances, we are being confronted with great tasks, the party demands that we should rely strongly on productivity, this qualitative and decisive index of our socialist development. The party requires that all necessary measures of a political, ideological, economic, technical and organizational nature which insure success should be implemented persistently, carrying out the technical and scientific revolution in all its breadth and depth in relation to this objective and further perfecting the socialist organization of labor. It is, therefore, of primary importance that the question of increased productivity should be appreciated by all economic cells and organizations, by all state organs and forums and by all social organizations with all the forcefulness demanded by the party and that, in constant struggle against alien manifestations, they should implement effective measures to transform this colossal reserve into material production in order to reach and surpass the stipulated objectives in every branch and throughout our national economy.

Under current conditions, when our country has become a beacon of socialism and is confronting the revisionist treachery and distortions in theory and in practice, when the imperialist-revisionist encirclement has become even more savage as a result of the hostile anti-Albanian activities of the Chinese social imperialists and when the crisis in the capitalist and revisionist world has become sharper than ever--under these conditions it is clear that the fulfillment of the plan in all its indexes, comprehensively and in all its headings, assumes extraordinary importance. The entire work of the party and its levers must, therefore, serve the fulfillment of the economic tasks, the attainment of all objectives and the implementation of all pledges. The entire political, ideological and organizational effort of the party organs and organizations, as well as of the mass organizations, of all communists and cadres must be measured by the fulfillment of the planned tasks, because the construction of socialism, the reinforcement of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the consolidation of the defense potential of our socialist country and the defense of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism concerning scientific socialism--all this is closely linked with the fulfillment of the planned tasks. It is decisive to raise and further consolidate the leadership role of the party organs and grassroot organizations and the vanguard role of the communists in every sector and at every level.

All possibilities exist in our country for the 1979 planned tasks to be not only fulfilled, but even overfulfilled. We lack nothing for this. We have, above all else, the party's leadership and its crystal-clear Marxist-Leninist line. With their firm confidence in the party, our people are united in steel-like unity around the party.

We possess a powerful material and technical base capable of insuring the implementation of all the tasks we have set ourselves. The management and organizational level and technical capabilities of our cadres and specialists at the center and at the periphery have been raised considerably. The educational, technical and professional standard and the socialist consciousness of the working class, the cooperative peasantry and the broad working masses have been raised in the years of socialist construction to an extent that bears no comparison with the past. It is these conditions and possibilities that provide the foundation for the revolutionary optimism and determination to promote our socialist construction constantly, which characterize the social climate in our country.

In order to transform these possibilities into reality, it is essential that the situation that we are confronting, the difficulties and problems that are facing us, should be understood by all and ways be defined to overcome them. This situation must be understood and lived with by all in all its depth in order to become fully aware of the historic importance of these great tasks and of the absolute need for a general mobilization of all the internal possibilities and reserves of our independent economic development, as a primary prerequisite for the fulfillment of the plan. And this is achieved by further improving and revolutionizing the style and method of direction, by waging a constant and resolute struggle against manifestations of a liberal and bureaucratic nature, against indifference, complacency, euphoria, retreat in the face of difficulties, justifications, procrastination and conservatism, that is, against everything that crushes the eruption of the creative energies of the working masses and their revolutionary fervor and enthusiasm. Let us consolidate proletarian organization, control and discipline everywhere. Let us raise everywhere the sense of personal and collective responsibility of the party organizations, cadres, state and economic organs, the mass organizations and all the working people. To insure this, it is essential that worker and peasant control should be further enlivened and reinforced.

A proper understanding of the current situation must result unfailingly in a new eruption of revolutionary fervor and creative thinking, which will certainly lead to a further growth. The sixth AWP Central Committee plenum stressed in this connection that the fulfillment of the great tasks of the 1979 plan requires a development of the spirit of competition everywhere, which should encompass all workers, cooperativists, cadres and specialists. A dynamic and specific type of socialist emulation is required today, divested of all formalism, routine and stereotype and capable of fully meeting the needs of the times: a type of emulation in which every working man, brigade, unit, enterprise, agricultural cooperative and institution sets itself clear and feasible objectives and struggles to achieve them. It is particularly necessary to concentrate socialist competitions around the basic levels of production and to use forms and means of communication that are as varied and interesting as possible, as well as being quick and dynamic. The dissemination and generalization of advanced experience must lie at the center of this socialist emulation; revolutionary initiatives, actions and movements of the masses must be promoted in order to discover and utilize the internal reserves and the great possibilities that exist everywhere to fulfill and overfulfill the plan in all sectors. It is also necessary to further intensify and perfect production propaganda, that it may render people aware of the politics of what they are producing.

We are entering with this plan into the 4th year of the sixth 5-year period, the year of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation. The sixth AWP Central Committee plenum expressed the firm belief that, in honor of this jubilee, our working masses, led by the communists, in an ardent revolutionary atmosphere, will mobilize all their forces and energies more than ever before to transform all the magnificent talks of this plan into reality, achieving new and even greater successes on all fronts, always smashing through the savage imperialist and revisionist blockade, raising the triumphant red banner of socialism in our country to newer heights.

ATA REPORTS ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS AHEAD OF PLAN

LD031110 Tirana ATA in English 0904 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 3 Feb, ATA--The Albanian working people of various branches of the economy have raised the drive at work to successfully realize the targets laid down by the 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania for the 6th Five-Year Plan to a higher degree. They are fighting to attain even greater successes in 1979, which is the 4th year of the current five-year plan and the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. The tidings, coming in from various districts of the country, inform of the revolutionary atmosphere and drive which prevail everywhere, in town and countryside, to successfully fulfil the taks in the field of production. Many enterprises have informed of the fulfilment of the January plan many days ahead of schedule.

In northern Albania, the construction work in the Light of the Party hydropower station in Fierza, where two turbines have been commissioned, is continuing at fast rates. Now the construction workers and fitters are working with a lofty revolutionary spirit to complete the assembly work of the third turbine while the work for the fourth turbine is going on. The new revolutionary initiatives and movements, which have emerged and are deepening in various brigades and sectors of the big construction site, have given an impulse forward to the work in this major project.

Dozens of brigades and sectors have been swept over by the movement to win the title "Shock Brigade of the 35th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Homeland". The participants in this movement are taking bold pledges for the fulfilment of the annual tasks ahead of schedule and at a high quality. The work in the other projects of the five-year plan is continuing with a new drive. The working people of the Steel of the Party metallurgical complex in Elbasan raised higher the banners of socialist emulation and competititions during January. The result of their efforts is the successful fulfilment of the targets of the first month of the current year in the sectors of construction, assembly work, production, etc.

The working people of the engineering plants and enterprises in Tirana have commenced the work for the fulfilment of the pledges they have taken to produce many new articles, equipment and machineries during this year with a new drive. In the Stalin textile mill the rates of work have been accelerated for the completion of the assembly work of the machineries at a new spinning factory. Many other voluntary young men and women from Shkodra, Tirana, Fieri, Vlora, Korca, etc., went these days to the hills of Ksamil (Saranda District), to turn them into fertile land like the fields. In other districts, the rates for the opening up of new land are being accelerated. Such tidings are coming in from different districts of the country daily. Socialist Albania forges always forward.

BRIEFS

ACTRESS' BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION--The leadership of the Albanian Women's Union and the Union of Writers and Artists organized a gathering on 31 January to celebrate the 70th birthday of actress Jorgjia Truja. Attending were veteran comrades, activists of the women's organization, actors and other guests. Also attending were members of the AWP Central Committee Nexhmije Hoxha, Fiqret Shehu, Vito Kapo and Eleni Pashko; Deputy Minister of Education and Culture Anastas Kondo; Chairman of the Union of Writers and Artists Dritero Agolli; and other comrades. Xhemil Simixhiu, director of the Opera-Ballet Theater, reviewed the biography and activities of actress Jorgjia Truja. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Jan 79 AU]

GIEREK SPEECH AT 1 FEB FRIENDSHIP MEETING IN SOFIA

AU020958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1412 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Speech by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at Bulgarian-Polish friendship rally at the Universiada Hall in Sofia on 1 February 1979--live, in Polish with superimposed Bulgarian translation]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Zhivkov, comrades, dear Bulgarian friends, on behalf of the party and government delegation of the Polish People's Republic, I would like to thank you with all my heart for the hospitable welcome here in Sofia. This so beautiful city, which has preserved its ancient historical sites, at the same time symbolizes today's dynamic development of the whole country. Such is the capital of the Bulgarian People's Republic. [applause]

I thank you for the feelings of friendship for the Polish people that you have expressed. Thank you for acknowledging the successes of socialist Poland. [applause]

Dear friends, allow me, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Polish People's Republic, and the working people in our country, to convey to you who have gathered in this hall and through you to all Bulgarian communists, to the working people in Sofia and throughout the country, fraternal greetings from the Poles to the Bulgarians! [stormy and prolonged applause]

We congratulate you, dear friends, on your successes in building a developed socialist society in Bulgaria. We admire the selfless devotion and energy with which you are implementing the magnificent program of socioeconomic development in your homeland outlined by the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and last year's national party conference of the BCP. [applause]

We, the Polish people, wish you with all our hearts further and even greater successes, which are creating the strength and wealth of Bulgaria as well as your people's prosperity. At the same time these successes are part of the potential of the entire community of socialist countries. They serve our common interests and they serve socialism and peace.

Esteemed comrades and friends, last year we celebrated together the 30th anniversary of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed between our two countries. We deeply cherish in our memories the fact that this treaty was signed on Bulgaria's behalf by Georgi Dimitrov, your people's great son and one of the vanguard leaders of the international workers and communist movement--by the unforgettable Georgi Dimitrov: [stormy applause]

The Polish people and the Bulgarian people have been linked together for centuries by their common Slav origins, by mutual friendship and affection, which were expressed, in particular, in the solidarity during the struggle for national liberation and in the unity of action of the revolutionaries in both countries. The mighty foundations of the contemporary, fraternal relations between our two peoples were laid down by the Polish and Bulgarian communists. The socialist transformations, the leading force of which have been and always will be our two parties, have opened a qualitatively new stage in the development of these relations. I am very pleased to say that we have particularly expanded this development of relations during this last decade. Dear Comrade Zhivkov, your personal contribution to this expansion of relations has been particularly valuable.

The close unity of action between our party leaders, the friendly contacts between the allied parties, the Polish United Peasants Party and the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and the useful cooperation between our two governments also greatly contribute to this development.

The successful development of our cooperation is confirmed by the successful implementation of the current 5-year trade agreement, which set for itself the bold task of doubling the exchange of goods. We note the constant progress in scientific-technical cooperation as well. Considering the economic force that our two countries have already achieved, the expanding cooperation in new fields of work is assuming an ever greater importance, above all, that in specialization and production sharing in industrial production. We attach great importance to the main trends of mutual cooperation for the period following 1980.

In our two countries' mutual relations a great role is played by the mutual cultural exchange, the further development of which will be served by the new cultural agreement just signed. Cooperation in science, education and mass information media is successfully developing. The contacts among social organizations, the contacts between the two fraternal capitals, okrug and sister cities, and last, but not least, in tourism, which is assuming an ever growing social importance in our time, are also developing successfully.

Dear comrades, our friendship and Polish-Bulgarian cooperation, strengthening from year to year, represents one of the essential elements of the basic foundations upon which the unity, cohesion and interaction of the entire family of the fraternal socialist countries is being built--of this community which is the decisive force in the struggle for lasting peace and social progress in the world. [applause]

The main prerequisite for the strengthening of our community is the consolidation of the links of each of our countries with the Soviet Union--the first socialist state--to which history has assigned a particular role to play in promoting the path of mankind toward social progress and lasting peace. [applause]

It is our common aspiration to consolidate the political and defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact and to intensify the coordination of the common peaceful policy line and the interaction in its implementation on the international scene. Experience shows and constantly confirms with new emphasis the fact that the fraternal alliance and cooperation among socialist countries serve the implementation of their national goals and aspirations, contribute to the consolidation of their independence and security, and represent a guarantee for their successful development.

The Polish communists, the workers class and the entire people of Poland are selflessly working and have been for as long as 30 years for the successful development of socialist Poland. In implementing our party's program we have improved the living standard of our people and their families, we have achieved a high rate of economic development and we have expanded and modernized industry. Our country has been endowed with new industrial plants, housing projects, cultural and scientific institutions, hospitals and recreation homes. Our more than 35 million people, closely rallied around the party program, are creating the strength and wealth of their [word indistinct]. [applause] The great nationwide task, which during the current decade has consisted in creating modern working places for the largest young generation in our country's history, is being resolved in our country under conditions of a rapid increase in the working people's incomes. We are convinced that the positive balance of this decade's two 5-year plan periods will create positive prerequisites for the coming decade, prerequisites for the future.

Dear friends, for over three decades Poland and Bulgaria have both been proceeding along the path of socialist development, they are building their power and they are implementing the slogan of human rights, the slogan inscribed on our banners as early as at the very beginning of the communist movement. Our movement confronted the world with the demand for the right to work, the right to free education, the right to social progress, the right to the defense of man's dignity and the right to the protection of man's health, and the right to enjoy the fruits of man's own labor and man's own land; our communist movement has transformed these rights into a remarkable (?issue) of our time, implementing them in the countries where socialism has been victorious.

The noblest and most valuable of all human rights is the right to live in peace. During our talks, we, together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the Bulgarian delegation, viewed topical international problems from the point of view of the further struggle and of implementing this right.

I am very pleased to point out that on all questions we discussed, our views are identical. [stormy and prolonged applause] At the same time we are determined to strengthen our unity of action in implementing the coordinated peaceful line of the countries of the socialist community. Both Poland and Bulgaria are consistently implementing into practical life the final Helsinki CSCE document. We are intensifying these activities in the purpose of implementing the joint decisions on the trends of our work, adopted at the conferences of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, and in particular at the last conference held in Moscow in 1978. We are concentrating our (?efforts) on following the initiatives of the Soviet Union, Poland, Bulgaria, and other socialist countries, and in particular the remarkable initiatives of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, on the most crucial problems of our time, namely putting an end to the arms race and opening the path toward disarmament.

The struggle for these noble goals is not easy. It is being obstructed by the forces that oppose (?detente). These forces are expanding the armaments race, creating and commissioning new mass destruction weapons, increasing pressure on [words indistinct] and are conducting a propaganda campaign against socialism.

Unfortunately, despite the obvious interests of peace and socialism, these forces are finding in their actions the evident support of the Chinese leaders. The hegemonic policy of these Chinese leaders has recently revealed itself as an overt striving to impose their influence upon the heroic people of Vietnam and to interfere in the domestic affairs of various areas in the world, to the detriment of the peoples' peaceful cooperation.

We are in solidarity with the forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation, the victory of which and the assuming of power by the revolutionary council we consider as a victory of the entire people of Kampuchea. [applause]

The vital interests of all peoples in the world demand that the peaceful stabilization in Europe, achieved at the cost of so many sacrifices, should be consolidated, and the same applies to other areas of the world. Not increasing, but alleviating tension, not undermining, but intensifying mutual trust--this is what is necessary. In giving priority to the elementary right of peoples to live in peace, we declare ourselves in favor of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations. We declare ourselves in favor of restoring the comprehensive territorial integrity and neutrality of Cyprus, we declare ourselves in favor of eliminating all other conflicts by peaceful methods.

We express our gratification at the active, peace-loving policy of our Bulgarian allies and friends. We know how much Bulgaria is doing for the consolidation of neighborly relations in the Balkan Peninsula and for the peaceful development of this area, which is of such great importance for peace in Europe. [applause] In the efforts for peace, progress and human rights, the international workers and communist movement plays a very important role. Our two parties are trying to strengthen ideological unity and internationalist solidarity. Taking this into consideration we will continue also in the future to strengthen the unity of action with the communist parties in Europe and on other continents, as well as with all democratic forces in Europe and the world. We offer our hand for cooperation with all those who cherish the fundamental right and the greatest asset of mankind, namely--peace. [applause]

Comrades, dear Bulgarian friends, it is with pleasure that I would like to inform you, that the talks we conducted during these busy days of our stay in your country covered a wide range of topics and confirmed the full unanimity of views and our common will and desire further to consolidate the relations between our two parties, peoples and countries, with the purpose of the further development of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation. [applause]

We return to our country with the best impressions, once more convinced of your warm feelings of friendship [applause] and we will convey these feelings to the communists, to our working people and to our entire nation. [applause] Long live and strengthen the unity of our parties, the friendship of our peoples, the cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria! [applause]

Long live and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement! [applause]

Long live peace and socialism! [applause] [chanting]

TODOR ZHIVKOV RECEIVES DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

AU021820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has met at the Boyana Residence Bulgarian ambassadors and members of Bulgaria's representation staff abroad. Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke about topical problems of Bulgarian foreign policy and foreign economic relations at the present stage of development. He also touched on the country's socioeconomic development regarding the fulfillment of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the July party plenum and the national party conference.

Comrades Grisha Filipov, Stanko Todorov, Tano Tsolov, Dimitur Stanishev, Todor Bozhinov, Nacho Papazov, Kiril Zarev, Grigor Stoichkov and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, members of the government and chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, also attended the meeting. Following this Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a dinner for the Bulgarian Diplomats.

ZHIVKOV SENDS GREETINGS TO WPC SESSION IN BERLIN

AU021921 Sofia BTA in English 1854 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 2 Feb, BTA--In a greetings address to the participants in the World Peace Council (WPC) session Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that for more than three decades each WPC session has been a forum at which the voice of the alert conscience of mankind has rung out clear and strong.

The attention of all people in the world who treasure peace and security is focused now on Berlin, where the session is called to sit in a time when detente is still the target of attacks on the part of the imperialist circles interested in the arms race and of those reactionary circles who maintain that war is inevitable and sow doubts on the vitality of the principles of peaceful coexistence, stressed Mr Zhivkov. The Bulgarian party and state leader stated that there is no sensible alternative to detente and that its development and deepening could be secured only after bringing the arms race to a halt and taking the road to disarmament resolutely and irreversibly.

Expressing deep confidence that the participants in the peace movement will spare no efforts to unmask and denounce the plans and moves of those political circles which continue to doom the nations to mortal danger, Mr Zhivkov condemned in his address the arms race achieved through qualitative improvement and quantitative piling out of mass extermination weapons, as well as those who turn their back to the constructive proposals of the USSR and the socialist community countries.

In conclusion Mr Zhivkov expressed the firm determination of the Bulgarian people to continue, as formerly, their active support of the work of the World Peace Council. He highly praised the activities of the WPC, which dedicates its efforts to the cause of peace and security, for political and military detente, for a peaceful and just settling of the disputes, for solidarity with the peoples fighting for the final liquidation of the colonial system.

CUBAN CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 FEB

AU031708 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A Cuban delegation led by Rolando Rodriguez, vice minister of culture, arrived in Sofia today. The delegation will attend the ceremonies opening the days devoted to Cuban culture in Bulgaria which will take place at the Ivan Vazov Academic Theater. The days of Cuban Culture in Bulgaria are connected with a great event in the life of this fraternal country--the 20th anniversary of the Cuban revolution. At Sofia Airport the guests were welcomed by Emil Aleksandrov, deputy chairman of the Committee for Culture; representatives of creative unions; public and cultural figures as well as by the Cuban ambassador to Bulgaria, Jose Manuel Bravo.

YOUTH DAILY COMMENTS ON CHINESE-U.S. RELATIONS

AU012010 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 30 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Kostadin Filipov commentary entitled: "Opinion"]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] has finally stepped on the green lawn of the White House--the residence of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Thus, a historic visit has begun, as the mass media in Beijing [Peking] and Washington are asserting, a visit which, according to them, is likely to outline long term political and strategic prospects for the relations between the two countries.

The visit has started, but its preparations seemed to have been a signal for a total change in the tenor and trend which the powerful propaganda machine of the greatest capitalist country on our planet had followed up to that moment as regards China, for the U.S. mass information media these days began thoroughly and actively to look for and discover all common grounds which Beijing [Peking] and Washington might have in many sectors.

Even Vice President Walter Mondale joined in the propaganda campaign for backing the Deng visit, by declaring, in the first days of the new year, that a new era has begun in the development of American-Chinese relations.

Naturally, this utter change has its own profound political meaning. It is no secret for anyone that in the United States, and even among the leading circles of that country, there are certain forces which are extremely gratified by the anti-Soviet position of the Chinese leadership and, on this basis precisely, would like to develop their relations with China. In this sense it could be expected that Deng will try to convince his American partners, and in particular those circles which are interested in the armaments race and in disturbing the process of detente, that the policy of anti-Sovietism which Beijing is violently pursuing is a lasting and unchanging characteristic feature of the political conception of the present Chinese political leadership. Thus the Deng visit could not be--and must not be--simply considered from the point of view of comprehensive American-Chinese relations but from a more general, universal aspect, from the point of view of the process of detente. From this point of view the expectations are by no means positive.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO COMMENTS ON DENG'S U.S. VISIT

AU031423 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

["Calling for Union on Anti-Soviet Basis"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 3 Feb, BTA--RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries in its today's issue a news analysis by Mr Zakhari Zakhariev on the visit of Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] to the USA.

Emphasizing China's orientation to closer contacts with the Western capitalist states and, first of all, the USA, the author points out her special efforts at forming a global strategical alliance with the USA.

Analyzing Deng Xiaoping's statements in the USA, the news analyst points out the anti-Soviet basis of China's closer contacts with the USA.

He also stresses the fact that contrary to the arrogance addressed to the socialist countries, Deng Xiaoping turned out quite conciliatory and ready for many a compromise towards the USA. The author assesses China's readiness for further concessions on the topic of Taiwan, in order to facilitate her closer contacts with the USA, as another proof of her efforts to achieve by any means her global goals.

It is stressed further in the commentary that the sharp anti-Soviet line in Deng Xiaoping's behaviour did not meet unanimous support from his hosts, while his "united front" idea was not generally approved.

Writes the news analyst: "Obviously this is the explanation of President Carter's words that U.S. security problems do not coincide with those of China".

Mr Zakhariev maintains that this, though cautiously worded, demarcation from the Chinese position on the matter, shows the White House's awareness that the borders of the so-called "Chinese map" are not as boundless as in the eyes of Deng Xiaoping and of certain U.S. circles, influential as they may be.

"All this shows that, parallel with the points of contact, Beijing [Peking] and Washington have many divisions on many different questions", concludes Mr Zakhariev.

DENG'S VISIT CASTS DOUBT ON CARTER'S PEACE EFFORTS

LD051104 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Jarmila Bielova commentary]

[Excerpt] The astonishment and alarm generated among the realistically thinking representatives of American political and public life by Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] anti-Soviet attacks and naked threats directed against Vietnam have been passed over in silence by official quarters in Washington. The White House has not dissociated itself from them in any way and the joint American-Chinese communique, issued at the close of the talks, also includes the so-called anti-hegemony clause, applied for the first time in the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which according to the Chinese interpretation is unequivocally directed against the Soviet Union. Thus Deng Xiaoping has done everything possible, in keeping with the Maoist militarist plans, to gain favor above all with the most reactionary circles and forces in the United States--retired generals and the industrial-military complex for which international relaxation and a reduction in armaments means a halt to fat profits from arms supplies.

The attitude of the present Chinese leadership surprises no one. What does, however, require an explanation and answer is the stance of official quarters in Washington and President Carter, who likes to foster his alleged interest in the easing of international tensions and his willingness to sign with the Soviet Union, as soon as possible, a treaty limiting strategic weapons. The fact is that one is quite justified to ask just how seriously one can take his statements on the need for peace when he tacitly agrees with the Chinese encouragement of a war mentality and of naked aggression in Southeast Asia, deliberately ignoring the fact that the so-called Chinese card with which he calculates is not only a false but also far too dangerous one.

After all, a telling lesson in how far the shortsighted subordination of American foreign policy to the interests of the industrial-military complex can lead has been given recently to U.S. diplomacy by the events which not one American bourgeois newspaper has dared to describe as a historic change, but which in reality was literally an explosion, which no one envisaged in Washington; this was the shah of Iran's forced flight from Tehran and the aggravation of the political situation in Iran, now bordering on civil war.

DENG XIAOPING'S ANTI-SOVIET 'STIRRINGS' VIEWED

LD050221 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The U.S. press has piquantly pointed out that Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] likes to spit frequently, and therefore on the occasion of his visit in the United States the White House has purchased a number of brass spittoons. However, let us turn our attention from this and other such essentials, and let us try to answer soberly and concretely the question of the true meaning and significance of this visit.

As regards Deng Xiaoping, things are quite clear. Relying on the strong anti-communist sentiment in the United States he has been and remains interested in undermining the more or less normal development of Soviet-U.S. relations in the past 15-20 years through stirring up a hysterical anti-communist crusade and crude anti-Soviet insults. And since this development of Soviet-U.S. relations is the key factor in the policy of detente, he is endeavoring to endanger this very process, which is of such significance for the future of our planet. The concrete goal of this policy--despite all Deng's tricks and his efforts to nail together as broad an anti-Soviet coalition as possibilities--is very transparent and, we must add, dangerous.

It's aim is gradually to create a situation eventually leading to a Soviet-U.S. confrontation, with all the ensuing consequences. Those in the West who in their naivete and blindness cannot resist the temptation to play the Chinese card should not forget that according to Deng's scenario, the chief area of this confrontation is to be Europe, and in their self-interest such people should realize that while believing they are playing the Chinese card, they are in fact pawns in the Chinese game. Just to make sure that nobody is confused, Deng humbly revealed to those U.S. congressmen willing to listen to him that when this confrontation takes place, no great activity can be expected from China, which is, in his own words, a poor and unimportant country. According to his logic, it would be easier if the crusade were carried out by someone else on China's behalf. Frankly, this is not without logic of a sort, when one considers Chinese experiences with its other crusades on the Ussuri River some years ago. It is therefore not surprising that the visit and statements of Deng Xiaoping have met with a mixed reception in the U.S. press, which is used to anything. It is also a fact that James Reston, one of the most influential U.S. journalists who is known to be close to the White House, emphatically rebuked Deng for his anti-Soviet statements and very convincingly explained that in view of the existing global situation and in its own self-interest the United States cannot be led from the path of developing normal relations with the Soviet Union. It is not without interest either that despite the initial expectations, no joint political communique was adopted at the close of the Chinese-American talks, as would be usual on such an occasion; only a press release was issued, which moreover mentioned differences in the assessment of the international situation. At the same time it is also a fact that so far U.S. politicians have not disassociated themselves from the violent anti-Soviet attacks of Deng Xiaoping, and it is therefore obvious that only future developments will show whether Washington has retained at least the minimum degree of the sense of reality, or whether the dangerous blindness of Zbigniew Brzezinski and such likes has prevailed. Briefly, if in the spirit of the Confucian allegories one wished to interpret more broadly the banal story with the spittoons, only future developments will show whether these spittoons were placed in the White House in an effort to please the important guest from China as much as possible, or whether they were placed there as a realistic caution to prevent him from spitting all over the place.

DISSIDENT'S APPEARANCE ON RADIO FREE EUROPE NOTED

LD031410 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] In today's edition, RUDE PRAVO comments briefly on the appearance of Zdenek Mlynar on the Munich-based Radio Free Europe. In a short commentary entitled "Mlynar and His Baby," the paper recalls that the one-time secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee--a post which he held only for a short time during the so-called revival year of 1968--who was, only recently, just before his departure abroad, passing himself off as a reformist communist, has now reformed himself into a total anticommunist. Last Thursday, he appeared on the Munich-based radio station in order to repudiate publicly not only Leninism but also to reject Marxism. He labeled as the destroyers of the unity of the socialist movement not only those who betrayed the principles of proletarian internationalism when World War I broke out, but Lenin's policy--Leninism. Mlynar declared that he had come to the conclusion that one cannot build a communist society on the basis of Marx's teaching. Marx's theories are outmoded, he said. At one time, perhaps, they carried some weight, but today Marxism is simply out-of-date as a political program. And thus Western society seems more acceptable to Mlynar, despite, he added, its social faults. Thus the one-time revivalist of socialism, RUDE PRAVO says, has ended in the role of an apologist of capitalism--a truly tragic end.

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO ALGERIAN FRONT LEADER

LD030651 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Chadly Bendjedid on the occasion of his election to the post of secretary general of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Front of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

HUSAK, BILAK RECEIVE BRAZILIAN CP'S LUIS CARLOS PRESTES

LD022202 Prague CTK in English 1544 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 2 Feb, CETEKA--General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Gustav Husak and Presidium member and Secretary of the party's Central Committee Vasil Bilak met here today with General Secretary of the Brazilian Communist Party Luis Carlos Prestes who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee.

They exchanged views on the activity and present tasks of the two fraternal parties and on some topics concerning the international communist and workers' movement. The talk was held in a cordial atmosphere of cooperation, mutual solidarity and full accord of views.

STROUGAL, OTHER MINISTERS LEAVE FOR LIBYA

LD050920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 5 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, left Prague for Tripoli today on an official friendly visit to Libya. The purpose of the visit, which is taking place at the invitation of 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, is to contribute to the further all-round intensification and strengthening of relations between both countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier, is accompanied by Pavol Bahyl, minister of general engineering; Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; and Milos Vojta, deputy minister of foreign affairs. At Ruzyne Airport, the federal premier was seen off by Vaclav Hula, Josef Orcak, Karol Laco, Jindrich Zahradnik, federal vice premiers; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Jaromir Obzina, federal minister of the interior.

JOINT SOVIET ARMY MANEUVERS TO BE HELD 2-17 FEB

LD031430 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[(Bohumil Fuk) commentary]

[Text] A few days ago our public was informed that joint exercises between units of the Czechoslovak and Soviet Armies under the codename Druzba 1979 [Friendship 1979] would take place in our country from 2-17 February. Today's RUDE PRAVO carries a short comment on these exercises headlined: "In the Interests of a Reliable Defense." Lt Col (Bohumil Fuk) an editor, now reports from the area of the joint exercises:
[begin recording]

The purpose of the exercises is to increase the level of preparation and to practice coordinated movements among various branches of the armed forces. The exercise is becoming one of the milestones in the preparation of both the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Union in the winter training period and will surely confirm the preparedness of all branches of the armed forces for combat activity under difficult weather conditions and on complicated and diverse terrain. In the course of the exercise, a large number of friendship undertakings and meetings between members of both armies and the working people will be held in individual areas where the exercises are taking place. They will bear witness to the friendship in arms and comradeship between the units taking part in the exercises, including larger types of military units, in the defense of our western frontiers.

The exercises will also confirm the conclusion of the November session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states in Moscow at the close of last year. Its analysis of the international situation points to a serious danger threatening the process of relaxation. The declaration from that meeting calls with the greatest possible urgency for the removal of that danger. It envisages a complex project of concrete peace and disarmament measures. Face to face with imperialist preparations for a new world war, the socialist states must also take appropriate measures to strengthen their defense capabilities without easing for a moment in their effort to halt the arms race. At this moment the troops taking part in the exercises are in their predetermined areas and are getting ready to carry out the exercises. I shall give you further reports in the course of the day. [end recording]

SEVERE SHORTAGES RECORDED IN ENERGY SECTOR

AU021002 Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 29 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Vladimir Soukup article: "Where Energy Gets Lost"]

[Excerpt] The shortcomings that have appeared in the operation of the newly built power blocks are to blame for the persisting high fuel consumption needed to generate electricity in steam electric power plants. The blocks are not achieving the planned parameters and their unreliable performance requires frequent stoppages and restarting of production, a matter that leads to high energy losses. The reconstruction, renovation and modernization of boilers does not proceed at the desired pace, despite the fact that it has been ascertained that a consistently carried out modernization would save 1 million tons of standard fuel annually. The shortage of fixtures for regulating and measuring the hot water consumption in housing settlements and civic projects makes the necessary intervention impossible; of late, the heat consumption has been 15 percent above the set limit, which--with 835,000 centrally heated appartments--results in an unnecessary annual loss of 120,000 tons of standard fuel. The rationalization tasks in the sphere of lighting technology, in increasing the energy-effectiveness of industrial appliances, in the introduction of advanced semiconductor technology, in reducing the heat losses by insulating buildings and so forth are being fulfilled inadequately. The insufficient utilization of secondary energy sources, particularly of waste heat, is a special case. While the overall heat deliveries for distribution in the Czech Socialist Republic in the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan have increased by 6.4 percent, the proportion of waste heat in the overall delivery figure dropped from 4.4 percent in 1975 to 4.15 percent in 1977.

On the one hand we fight against an unnecessarily burning light bulb but, on the other hand, much greater values are literally slipping through our fingers. In rationalizing fuel and energy consumption we have reserves which we simply cannot afford not to make use of in the coming years.

REPORTAGE ON WORLD PEACE COUNCIL MEETING IN BERLIN

Honecker, Others Attend

LD021453 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0913 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Berlin--The extraordinary meeting of the WPC began in Berlin this morning. Representatives from countries from all the continents welcomed with fervent applause at the beginning of the 4-day meeting the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, and WPC President Romesh Chandra. Together with other officers of the GDR party and state leadership and representatives of the world peace movement, they took their seats on the tribune of honor. The meeting is being held under the slogan: In the Name of Life! Away With Arms of Mass Destruction, An End to the Arms Race! Prof Dr Guenter Drefahl, president of the GDR Peace Council, welcomed at the beginning of the festive meeting Erich Honecker and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Joachim Herrmann, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Inge Lange, as well as other personalities from the social life of the GDR, Romesh Chandra, as well as vice presidents, honorary presidents and Presidium members of the WPC. He cordially welcomed the members of the extraordinary meeting, personages of different political views and ideologies as well as of religious beliefs, and representatives of the most varies social movements and organizations.

Honecker Addresses Session

LD032156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1128 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

["Text of Honecker's Address of Welcome to the WPC Meeting"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin--Esteemed president of the World Peace Council, ladies and gentlemen, friends:

It gives me great pleasure to cordially welcome you as representatives of the peoples of the world for whom the struggle for peace is the supreme command. Our GDR considers it an honor that you have chosen our capital as the venue for your important meeting. I am certain that from this Berlin meeting a strong impulse for fresh worldwide actions for the solution to the most urgent question in the history of mankind will result--the strengthening of peace and security of the peoples. As personages with differing political views, ideological convictions and religious beliefs, as representatives of the most diverse social movements and organizations, you have gathered with the desire to avert through appropriate measures the danger of new destructive wars from the peoples. Your meeting reflects in a telling manner to what extent those forces are developing on earth today which advocate detente and an end to the arms race. It demonstrates the passionate striving to participate in the solution of the most urgent international problems.

Since its foundation 30 years ago, the GDR has consistently advocated this noble cause. The historical experience of two world wars, unleashed by German imperialism and militarism, deeply influenced the emergence and development of our socialist state. As a result of the victory by the Soviet Union and the other states of the anti-Hitler coalition over German fascism, a fundamental change for the better took place here. We were not merely concerned with removing the direct consequences of the war. We overcame its causes by changing the power relations. A state in the heart of Europe came into being on German soil in the GDR, which is a reliable bulwark of peace and international friendship. It has committed its actions to the aim of insuring that never again will war emanate from German soil. It serves the great concern of the peoples to liberate present and future generations from the scourge of war.

The foreign policy pursued by our state is in accord with the vital interests of the peoples. We advocate that the international peace movement encompass ever wider sections and forces, that it extend to constantly new regions of the world and that it develop its actions with increasing effectiveness. What mankind needs is not warlike confrontation but peaceful cooperation. To act according to this is considered by us a political task for our people and at the same time our contribution toward preserving and safeguarding world peace.

Ladies and gentlemen: The importance of this meeting results from the time at which it is taking place. There is no doubt that the international development has arrived at a political crossroads. Regrettably, a mixture of positive and negative aspects is apparent in international relations. However, we can note with satisfaction that detente has in recent years led to important positive changes. This is especially noticeable in Europe. Because of the strength of the peace forces detente asserts itself as the determining tendency of world politics. Even if it still requires tremendous efforts to implement everywhere the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, the successful steps on this road cannot be overlooked. This encourages the peace-loving forces, in spite of all negative manifestations, in their determination to fight for a world in which the peaceful coexistence of the peoples becomes the normal form of life.

Dear friends, no doubt you will have acquainted yourselves with the results of the Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states. At this meeting we paid special attention to the strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe. We noted that on the European Continent, where the alliance systems of the Warsaw Pact and NATO directly face each other, important positive changes have taken place that cannot simply be annulled. At the same time the Moscow declaration contains proposals which, because of their realism and constructiveness, are suitable for achieving important progress on the road to peace. I think primarily of the central task of halting the arms race, of achieving a decisive change in the talks on arms limitation and disarmament, because the continuation and increase of the arms race, its increased pace and greater extent are the main danger for peace and international security, for detente, for the independence of the peoples and for their economic and social development.

Our GDR will also in the future, alongside the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, spare no efforts to work toward this. At the same time it is our view that all states, regardless of their social order, their political systems and their membership or nonmembership of military alliances, should unite their endeavors for the success of the cause of peace. We will not be lacking in our contribution toward the further development of such cooperation.

The dream of millions of peoples on all continents of a world without military conflicts is no longer utopian. It can become reality through the joint efforts of all who are ready to fight for it.

What important words can be spoken by the peoples on the central issue of today--on the issue of war and peace--was shown in such historical actions as the first Stockholm appeal to ban the atom bomb. Five hundred million people signed it. Also of great effect were the 700 million signatures to the second Stockholm appeal against the arms race presented to the UN special assembly. The movement of the peoples against the neutron bomb has now reached such an extent that the ruling circles of NATO can only with difficulty ignore their request. However, we must not lose sight for one single moment of the fact that imperialist circles continue more intensively, their material preparations for war.

It is therefore more necessary than ever to prevent the aggressive forces from being able to realize their plans for the production of new, destructive means of mass destruction. Projects for the development of laser weapons, for manipulating human genetics, and whatever else may be in the secret vaults of the Pentagon must not be allowed to be realized. The protection of the peoples from such weapons of mass destruction is of such vital importance that all people, regardless of ideology or religion, should raise their voices in its favor.

The GDR ascribes extraordinary significance to the completion of a new agreement between the USSR and the United States on strategic arms limitation. With a consistency characteristic of its overall peace policy, the Soviet Union has been working extensively toward a second SALT agreement. Its conclusion would be, as everybody understands, of worldwide importance and would provide a fresh impetus to the peoples' peace struggle.

Ladies and gentlemen, nobody can ignore the fact that powerful adherents of the "cold war" have for some time been making massive attempts to torpedo the process of detente and to wreck all that has so far been achieved. Not only do these forces escalate material war preparations against the interest of the peoples, but they stage an arms race unprecedented in history and they openly interfere in the internal affairs of socialist and liberated national states, even in those of their own allies. All this has seriously tested the international situation.

I would not like to fail to mention here that events are taking place which directly affect the peoples' desire for peace. You may remember that while the special UN meeting expressed the desire of the peoples for disarmament with practical proposals a new long-term arms program was decided at the same time at the Washington meeting of the NATO council. It has the aim of increasing NATO arms expenditure by billions more than the already inflated arms expenditure.

What the initiators of the arms race, who are to be found primarily in the military-industrial complex, want to achieve is not difficult to understand. They are attracted by the huge profits which they think they can make from the construction of ever more complicated and expensive weapons system. At the same time the growing power of attraction [ausstrahlungskraft] of socialism is to be met and its further upswing braked. One wants, so to say, to force on the socialist countries an economic struggle which would hamper the development of their potential during the peaceful work of construction, and delay the implementation of their economic and sociopolitical programs. The instigator of the arms race succumb to the illusion that they can alter the balance of power which has taken place in the world and the approximate military balance in their favor. In the end all their plans have no aims other than to realize their expansionist political goals by means of force and interference. This applies especially to the national and social liberation movement of the peoples. Thus, as before, the danger of a world war has not been eliminated.

In order to justify their arms plans many NATO politicians promote the myth of the "threat from the East". In this they cannot even claim that it is original. It had already been used by Hitler and Goebbels to prepare their criminal predatory war.

The incitement of peoples and rearming has always been the two sides of the coin of imperialist war preparation. Peace and understanding among people are, in contrast, the incontestible principles of socialism. They are in accord with its essence, its sociopolitical aims. Under socialism nobody profits from armaments. Our countries have a vital interest in channeling the considerable means which must be found for defense into the peaceful work of construction.

Progress toward disarmament would naturally be a noticeable gain not only for the socialist countries. Disarmament would favorably influence the solving of many world problems whether they be elimination of hunger and bitter social suffering in various regions of the world or dealing with the supply of energy and raw materials or environmental protection. However, as long as the imperialist threat continues as a result of unprecedented arming, the socialist countries have no other choice than to protect their achievements at all times by military means. This serves the peace and security of the peoples.

No one can ignore the fact that since the end of World War II the U.S. and other NATO states have unleashed far more than 100 armed aggressions. They attacked Vietnam with napalm, chemical weapons and cluster bombs. Their mercenaries murder and pillage in southern Africa. Where progressive forces rise up against reactionary dictatorships, the most reactionary imperialist circles attempt to smother the will of the peoples' freedom.

Let us finally recall that it was the United States which dropped atomic bombs on Japan in 1945. All proposals made at that time by the Soviet Union to reject this dreadful weapon fell on deaf ears. Therefore the Soviet Union was forced to reply with the construction of its own atomic weapon. It broke the atomic monopoly and thus rendered mankind a tremendous service in the interests of peace.

By April 1949 NATO was already established and was unequivocally geared toward an assault against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Six years later our states concluded the alliance of the Warsaw Pact and its military coalition, the aim of which is to protect socialism and peace.

Whether it was the introduction of the strategic B-52 bomber or the fitting of rockets with multiple warheads, whether today it is the development of cruise missiles, neutron weapons, laser weapons and other weapons of mass destruction--they were always started by the same initiators. These initiators always accompany their arms escalation with the claim that these tools of destruction are necessary because of the alleged "threat from the East." We have all experienced these methods and are experiencing them at the present time and we know the verifiable facts. If you consider these methods objectively then these purposeful lies collapse like a house of cards. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, there is no "threat from the East", but there are peace proposals "from the East". They deserve the support by all adherents of peace, of all its fellow fighters.

If you go to the heart of the matter you will note that the attitude to real socialism is of decisive and vital importance for the safeguarding of peace. Let no one be led astray by the attempts by the most varied forces to discredit the real existing socialism. Socialism and democracy belong equally together as socialism and peace. There is truly no reason to play socialism against democracy and democracy against socialism.

The controversy about human rights, which is being stirred up by the interested side, is fundamentally a blow against detente, against joint actions for detente and disarmament. The continual efforts to psychologically prepare the masses for war under the hypocritical slogan of the "defense" of human rights must not be permitted. It is therefore our view that rejecting this inciting propaganda cannot be the cause of only the socialist states; it should be the cause of all peace forces because their interests are being directly affected.

Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends: During the past years the USSR, the GDR and the other socialist states have done much to insure that a stable edifice of peace, security and mutually advantageous cooperation may come into existence in Europe. The resulting favorable effect on development in other parts of the world are unmistakable. It is surely an encouraging fact for all peoples that the greatest progress on the road of detente and in giving effect to the principles of peaceful coexistence has, so far, been made in Europe.

The contribution made to this process by our country is not a small one, we pursue undeterred the policy of peaceful coexistence. We thereby take account of the interests of peace and the normal life together of the peoples.

We regard it as one of the most important tasks to strengthen political detente and to supplement it by military detente. Detente must be extended beyond the European confines; sources of existing conflicts must be eliminated and new conflicts must be prevented from developing. There can be no doubt that this will be possible only by a tough struggle against those eager for confrontation and an aggravation of the international situation, those who rate chauvinism, revanchism and the desire for hegemony above everything. We regard as no less dangerous those who conduct their policy on the principles that nuclear war is unavoidable.

The unconcealed threats against Vietnam by Deputy Premier Deng during his visit to the United States, his attacks on the USSR and his stand against detente and for armaments show that present day China plans an extremely negative and dangerous role in international affairs.

The national and social liberation of the peoples is an integral part of the aspirations for peace and it is advancing irresistibly. In a hard struggle the brave Vietnamese people have won peace and freedom for their entire country. Now this historic achievement must be made secure. The defense of the sovereignty and inviolability of Vietnam's borders has become the concern of all peace forces. Faithful to the principles of peaceful coexistence, faithful to the principle that every people can decide their own destiny in freedom and sovereignty the GDR has officially recognized the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council.

We extend our support to the national and social liberation movements of the peoples. We stand at the side in the spirit of solidarity of the progressive forces in Africa, a continent which is on the move in the interest of the happiness of its peoples and all mankind. We feel closely linked with the just struggle of the Arab peoples, with the Palestinian people and its liberation organization, the PLO. We also extend active solidarity to all fighters for peace and social progress in Latin America and Asia. We are convinced that the states which have achieved national liberation will solve their problems in the spirit desired by them. No power on earth can change that.

Ladies and gentlemen: Almost 30 years of the existence of the GDR are 3 decades of struggle for peace in the heart of Europe. By your broad support of the GDR's peace policy you have rendered our people an everlasting service. We are very grateful for this and will spare no effort on our part to justify your future trust. We thereby pursue a policy which in our country is a principle of our construction and a living reality. We consider it a major task to especially educate the rising generation in the spirit of peace, humanism, progress and international understanding.

Our educational system and many other social activities take this into account. Ever since the foundation of the GDR it has been a matter of course in our country to systematically inform students about fascism and its crimes. In many works of art and literature, in films and in television programs the crimes of the Nazi Party and those behind its scenes were uncovered and branded. Films like "Marriage in the Shadow," "The Council of Gods," "Professor Mamlock," "Stronger Than the Night," "Naked Among Wolves," "The Pictures of Witness Schattmann," to name but a few, have done much to keep the antifascist legacy alive today. The basis for the prosperity of our people is the indissoluble alliance of the GDR with our liberators from fascism, with the USSR, as well as the socialist countries and all who take a stand for peace. A new life has blossomed from actual ruins in our country in harmony with our political aims. Our industry and agriculture are working in order to constantly raise the people's material and cultural standard of living. A particular part in this respect is played by the housing construction program which provides for the building of from 2.5 million to 2.6 million apartments from 1971 to 1990 and treats the solution of the housing question as a social problem. Our past achievements in this sphere, the building of 1.1 million apartments during the past 8 years entitled us to make the optimistic forecast that we shall accomplish this task.

We may say that our people are rightly proud of these achievements and we intend to continue along this road. This applies to all essential questions for the improvement of material and cultural living conditions. It also applies to the growing expenditure for the realization of our sociopolitical program. Thus our economic plans are true plans of peace. Ladies and gentlemen, dear friends: World War II ended nearly 34 years ago and the forces of peace have succeeded in a struggle, which assuredly was not always easy, in preventing the outbreak of a third world war which would cause an immense loss of human life and huge material losses. Moreover, peace has become more secure and the forces of peace are today stronger than ever. But we must not and shall not stop halfway. It is necessary and possible to push back the forces of aggression, to end the arms race and to embark on effective disarmament steps. World-wide actions of the forces of peace can promote detente, can create ever more favorable conditions for international cooperation.

If all forces of peace act in concert, regardless of different views on particular questions, they will be able to cause difficulties for the enemies of detente and to make fresh progress along the path of peace. There will be no nuclear world conflagration if the peoples defend peace resolutely and in unity. We are committed to the goal of your meeting in every respect. Our GDR like all states of the socialist community will always be a reliable support of your noble work for the cause of peace and international friendship. Permit me to wish every success to your discussions which are watched by millions of peoples throughout the world with interest and high hopes.

Chandra Meets Norden

LD030015 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2100 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the eve of the extraordinary meeting of the WPC there was a cordial meeting between Albert Norden, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Romesh Chandra, WPC president, and Yevgeniy Fedorov, first deputy chairman of the Soviet peace committee. Romesh Chandra conveyed to Albert Norden, who is unable to take part in this meeting for health reasons, the best wishes of the WPC Presidium of which Albert Norden has long been vice president.

KADAR GREETS ALGERIA'S CHADLY ON APPOINTMENT

LD021106 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 1 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 1 February (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, greeted in a telegramme Bendjedid Chadly on the occasion of his election to secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN).

CZINEGE ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY AT SOVIET EMBASSY

LD030042 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hungarian generals and high-ranking officers have received awards at the Soviet Embassy in Budapest in recognition of their services for strengthening Hungarian-Soviet comradeship-in-arms. The memorial medal, Sixty Years of Soviet Army, was presented to Lt Gen Karoly Csemi, state secretary for defense; Lt Gen Istvan Olah, chief of staff; Maj Gen Jeno Kovacs, Lt Gen Gyula Uszta, several members of the Military Council of the Ministry of Defense and a number of retired and regular officers. Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, was present at the ceremony.

BULGARIA'S DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ZAREV ENDS VISIT

LD021110 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, 1 February (MTI)--Kiril Zarev, deputy prime minister of the Bulgarian People's Republic and chairman of the State Plan Committee, who was visiting Hungary at the invitation of Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office, left Budapest on Thursday. During his stay the Bulgarian statesman carried on talks with his Hungarian partners on timely issues of economic cooperation and on major tendencies of its further expansion between 1981 and 1985.

TECHNICAL, SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD030711 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 2, (MTI)--The 22nd session of the Hungarian-Soviet intergovernmental committee for technical-scientific cooperation ended in Moscow today. The negotiating delegations were headed by Deputy Prime Ministers Jozsef Marjai and Konstantin Katushev, co-chairmen of the committee.

The committee assessed to what extent the agreements concluded by the two countries' government heads in October last year on certain issues of Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, had been met, and designated supplementary measures to promote full execution of the above agreements.

The parties also reviewed implementation of several inter-goverrmental and other accords concerning cooperations in the production of instruments, machine tools, light and food industrial machinery. They also examined the state of joint works in constructing a nuclear powerwork at Paks.

The committee adopted practical measures to increase efficiency in the two countries' technical-scientific cooperation. They reached an agreement on timing and coordination of technical and scientific development projects in the Fifth 5-Year Plan term.

The participants of the session signed an inter-governmental agreement on the two countries' cooperation in building a coke chemistry plant and a dressing works at Dunaujvaros, Hungary.

The session of the cooperation committee took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, fraternal friendship and complete understanding.

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRG IN BONN

LD022328 Budapest MTI in English 1720 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI)--MTI reports from Bonn: The mixed committee for economic, industrial and technical cooperation between Hungary and the Federal Republic of Germany held its third session in Bonn on February 1 and 2.

The delegations reviewed development in the two countries' trade relations and cooperation and established that a dynamic increase in Hungarian exports would be needed to make goods exchange more balanced. They also found that cooperations between the two countries' enterprises were developing favourably. There are 331 valid cooperation agreements Hungary and West German companies mostly in the fields of machine tool production, electrotechnics, chemistry, pharmaceuticals, [word indistinct], and vehicle building. Efforts must be made that mutual deliveries under cooperation agreements represent a bigger share in the two countries' goods exchange.

Further cooperation possibilities are being negotiated in petrol chemistry, vehicle industry, metallurgical projects, brown coal mining and in clothing industry.

The delegations agreed that there were still many untapped possibilities in third marketing cooperation. FRG authorities have promised to be more flexible in financing such ventures in the future.

The protocol of the talks was signed on the Hungarian part by Deputy Foreign Minister Istvan Torok, and by Undersecretary for Economy Dr Otto Schlecht of the Federal Republic of Germany.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BEIRUT

LD031134 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 2 (MTI)-- The delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front today returned from Beirut. Under the leadership of Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary general of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the delegation was meeting an invitation of Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and paid an official visit to Lebanon. Upon his return Istvan Sarlos gave an interview to MTI.

BUDAPEST RADIO INTERVIEWS SARLOS ON PLO TALKS

LD030339 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Interview by unidentified Budapest Radio reporter with Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo--recorded; date and place not specified]

[Text] Statement by Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the Patriotic People's Front, on his talks in Lebanon with leftwing and Palestinian leaders: [begin recording]

[Sarlos] The aim of the talks with the PLO to clarify under what conditions we can cooperate and to examine our stand on [words indistinct] questions. We had the impression that the views of the Hungarian and the Palestinian or Lebanese Communist Party are indentical or close and at most it is a question of priority where the views are not identical. This is understandable because for the Palestinians the Arab question precedes all other important issues and for us the solution of European problems is the No 1 task.

We succeeded in signing a 5-year cooperation agreement and within it a 1-year agreement. The 5-year agreement lays down in what political questions we will cooperate and in the framework of the 1-year agreement we fixed as a concrete task how many war wounded we will receive, how many scholarship holders will have an opportunity to continue their studies at Hungarian colleges and what professional help we will provide.

[Unidentified reporter] The Palestinian National Council, that is to say the Palestinian Parliament, ended its long and, according to reports, stormy meeting last week. What is your impression: Has the strategy of the PLO been altered in the new situation in the Middle East, affected obviously by events in Iran?

[Sarlos] According to information I received the policy of the PLO will not change, nor will its aims. The PLO, however, is not a united bloc but is composed--to my knowledge--of more than 20 political associations and movements, and it is evident that all of them expressed their views on all questions. The organization closest to us in ideas and attitudes among them is Fatah and it is the political concept of Fatah that was eventually adopted by the National Council. This is proven by the fact that the mandate of the old Executive Committee was renewed; there was no amendment or personnel change in the final decision; and Yasir 'Arafat retained the leading position from which he conferred with various groups and peoples of the world or their representatives in the past.

[Reporter] What is the economic strength of the Palestinian movement in Lebanon?

[Sarlos] We, too, were surprised to see that part of our program was visits to factories, schools and hospitals of the PLO. My impression is that the decisive factor in the function of these institutions is not their successful management, but the indication that the Palestinians are preparing for their future, independent state and are creating the necessary preconditions in the territories of other countries temporarily. The second important point: They are maintaining schools to ensure that their children may be able to live as educated adults in a future independent Palestine. We saw a very surprising example of this: We saw in a kindergarten 4-year-old children learning English. These children are educated to become cultivated Palestinians who can hold their own in the world and will be successful as scholars or scientists. [end recording]

GIEREK GREETS PARTICIPANTS IN WPC BERLIN SESSION

LD030940 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Feb PAP--On behalf of the Polish nation and Poland's highest authorities, PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek sent a letter containing cordial greetings and wishes of fruitful debates to participants in the session of the World Peace Council which began in Berlin today.

In the letter which was read in the course of the council's debates, the Polish leader referred to the 30 years of activities of the World Peace Council and pointed to the importance of the consolidation of public opinion for curbing the arms race and attaining universal and full disarmament, for the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and international cooperation. Edward Gierek wrote that Poland, jointly with other socialist countries, spares no efforts to implement these noble goals, presents peaceful initiatives at international forums, multilateral negotiations and U.N. General Assembly sessions. The draft declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace, presented to the 33rd U.N. General Assembly session may serve here as an example.

GIEREK CONGRATULATES ALGERIA'S CHADLY BENDJEDID

LD030012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent a message of congratulations to Chadly Bendjedid in connection with his election to the post of secretary general of the Algerian National Liberation Front [FLN]. It includes, among other things: On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, all members of our party and myself, I send you cordial congratulations and warm greetings on your election to the post of secretary general of the FLN. I am convinced that the friendly relations and cooperation between our parties, between the peoples of Poland and Algeria, and the working people of our countries, will strengthen and deepen. The message ends with best wishes for the success of Chadly Bendjedid's activities, for the benefit of the vital interests of the working masses in Algeria, the cause of joint ideals, progress, peace, and the freedom of the nation.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES DELEGATION FROM GEOGRAPHY INSTITUTE

LD030052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, today received a delegation of the Institute of Geography and Town and Country Development of the Polish Academy of Sciences at Belweder Palace. Henryk Jablonski was presented with a copy of the recently published national atlas of Poland. Stressing the quality of their work, Henryk Jablonski expressed his appreciation and thanks to all those who helped to produce the atlas.

BRIEFS

MONGOLIAN TRADE PROTOCOL--A protocol on trade exchange and payments for this year was signed in Ulaanbataar by Poland and Mongolia. On the basis of the document we shall supply to Mongolia, among others, machines and equipment for building materials industry, wood industry, food and light industries, electro-technical products, medicines, textiles and office and school equipment. Imports from Mongolia will include supplies of wool, leather products, hides, sawn timber and carpets. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 23 Jan 79 LD]

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ENDS MOSCOW VISIT, RETURNS HOME

AU031353 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Excerpt] Comrade Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, has ended his official visit to the Soviet Union, which he made at the invitation of the Soviet Government, and returned to Bucharest last night.

Bucharest Reports on Visit

AU031702 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Text] As already reported, Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, has ended his visit to the Soviet Union which he made at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During the visit, Stefan Andrei was received by Aleksey Kosygin and had talks with Andrey Gromyko with whom he examined matters pertaining to the development of Romanian-Soviet relations as well as current international problems of common interest. Both sides confirmed their determination to expand Romanian-Soviet relations in keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance and stressed the great importance of the understandings concluded during the meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Brezhnev and of the joint declaration of November 1976.

In connection with international matters, the two sides stressed the particular importance of the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries and of the determination by Romania and the Soviet Union to act, together with the other Warsaw Pact countries and with the democratic and progressive forces, to implement the targets formulated in the declaration.

After stressing the particular attention paid to the disarmament questions, advocating a rapid turning point to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament, both sides believe that it is important and necessary to carry out consultations, together with the other Warsaw Pact member-states, on matters pertaining to the strengthening of detente, stopping the arms race and proceeding to real disarmament measures so as to strengthen the peoples' peace and security.

The two sides advocate the success of the disarmament committee proceedings and stress the importance of concluding the Soviet-U.S. SALT negotiations as soon as possible to resolutely and fully implement the Helsinki understandings. The sides act to achieve a constructive result from the Madrid meeting and advocate the conclusion of an agreement at the Vienna negotiations as soon as possible regarding the reduction of armed forces and weapons in central Europe.

The two sides express their solidarity with the peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, for freedom and independence, for the strict respect of each people's right to decide its destiny, without any outside interference. They support the efforts made by the developing states aimed at eliminating underdevelopment, insuring their right to master their natural riches in a sovereign manner, at accelerating economic development and reorganizing international economic relations on equitable bases and on the basis of equal rights and at establishing a new international economic order.

During the talks the two sides also examined other international problems. The sides advocated future consultations at various levels on matters of common interest.

The talks, which took place during the visit and which took place in a friendly, working atmosphere, were useful and serve the further development of Romanian-Soviet relations.

Stefan Andrei extended an invitation to Andrey Gromyko on behalf of the Romanian Government to pay an official visit to our country. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU GIVES HUNTING PARTY FOR DIPLOMATIC CORPS

AU031753 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1738 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Text] To begin with we want to inform you that on behalf of the president of the Republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a hunting party was organized for the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest.

The hunting party, which took place in the Albele and Ogarca woods in the Ghimbav forestry area, was attended by Comrades Iosif Banc, Gheorghe Oprea and Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs. The party was also attended by chiefs of diplomatic missions and charges d'affaires ad interim accredited to our country. At the end of the hunting party, a hunting dinner took place in the picturesque Ogarca woods, which proceeded in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU SENDS THANKS FOR BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS

AU032028 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Apparent text of letter addressed by President Nicolae Ceausescu to all those who congratulated him on his birthday]

[Text] To all those who wrote to him on this festive occasion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu sent the following letter of thanks:

I would like to warmly thank the communists; the party and state aktivists; the party, mass and civic organizations; the ministries and state institutions and all working people in towns and villages who have extended congratulations and wishes to me on my birthday.

I view all these letters as an expression of the appreciation and trust of all our people in our communist party, which has raised and shaped me as a revolutionary militant and which I will faithfully serve all my life as a new and forceful proof of the unanimous pledge by all citizens of the fatherland and by the entire nation to resolutely act in close unity with the party and its Central Committee to insure the unflinching implementation of our domestic and foreign policy and the provisions of the lofty program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism.

I take special pleasure in extending, in turn, wishes for new successes to all those who have congratulated me and to all our people in their future activity, as well as wishes for pleasure and satisfaction in their work and life, and much good health and happiness.

BILATERAL SOVIET AGRICULTURAL TALKS REPORTED

AU031505 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Petre Blajovici, minister secretary of state and head of the Department for the Industrialization of Agricultural Products, today received the delegation of the Ministry of Collecting, Preserving and Processing Grains from the Moldavian SSR led by (Priboy), deputy minister, which visited our country.

On this occasion the two sides discussed aspects of processing and industrializing grains, especially corn, and the production of fodder lands.

AGERPRES COMMENTS ON AGRICULTURAL ACHIEVEMENTS, PROSPECTS

AU011850 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 1 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 1/2/1979--Romania's agriculture has witnessed a strong development that brought about in the 1950-1978 period a 3.5 times growth of the overall agricultural production as the communique of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P. of January 30 informs.

In 1978 the agricultural production of the country, though somehow diminished by the unfavorable weather conditions, reached the highest parametres: about 19 million tons sugar beets, 7.4 million tons potatoes and vegetables, etc.

Zootechny also scored yearly important growths with all breeds: The number of horned cattle increased 3.2 percent, pigs 6.1 percent, sheep and goats 7.8 percent as compared to the same period of the last year.

Agriculture, a basic branch of Romanian economy, covered in 1977, 14.2 percent of the total product and 16.3 percent of Romania's national income.

These results are a telling expression of the just R.C.P. policy in this field demonstrating already three decades ago that the only viable way for sovling the agrarian problem, for the economic and social development of the Romanian state and the raise of the living standard of peasantry is the organization of agriculture on socialist bases and the cooperativization of peasants' farmsteads.

Cooperativization created the premises of development and modernization of these branches, the starting point in building intensive and high-yield agriculture. A decisive factor in meeting this objective was the setting up of a strong technical and material basis and its continuous improvement. For the development and modernization of this basis over 210 thousand million lei were invested in agriculture in the latest 17 years.

The communique of the Executive Political Meeting also stresses that the current stage of Romania's economic and social development faces agriculture with new requests as it has to score higher productions and to sensibly increase its contribution to the growth of the national wealth in this respect. The long-term plans provide for the taking in of a 28-29 million ton cereal production, that is a per capita 1,110-1,200 kg, the substantial growth of technical crops, vegetables, fruit and grape production. The share of zootechny in the whole agricultural production is also planned to reach 44-45 percent.

In accordance with these necessities and with the principles of unitary management, the Executive Political Committee decided to create single state agro-industrial and cooperative councils that will be actually in charge of the implementation of the tasks of their component agricultural units, thus ensuring the organizational framework necessary for the concentration and specialization of the agricultural production, for the integration, unitary management and organization of joint activities for the purpose of the full and efficient use of the land stock, of material and financial means and of the work force.

These measures, together with the important financial funds alloted to agriculture--during the current five-year plan period, the volume of investments is up to 120 thousand million lei and in the 1981-1985 five-year plan period will be increased with about 40 percent--will lead to an intensive, modern and highly productive agriculture on a par with the most advanced results in the world as provided for by the R.C.P. and Romanian state documents.

MORE ON TITO'S VISIT TO KUWAIT, IRAQ

Meets With Kuwait Yugoslav Community

AU021720 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU

[Ljubica Kovacevic report from Kuwait]

[Excerpt] At about 1100 local time, President Josip Broz Tito met at his residence representatives of the Yugoslav community in Kuwait, which numbers about 600 of our workers. They informed the president about work and life in this Arab gulf country. Satisfied with what he had learned from Kuwait officials and our workers, President Tito said among other things:

[Tito--begin recording] Continue (?as you are doing. Kuwait) is a friendly country. We cooperate with it in the economic field. According to its foreign policy, it is a nonalined country. It is close to us in its views on the situation and in its views on what we should do. Therefore, our visit here is of multiple importance: (First), to consult with these nonalined countries, and second, to see how cooperation between our countries is progressing. [end recording]

Taking leave of the Yugoslavs, Comrade Tito remarked:

[Tito--begin recording] I wish you much success in your further work. Work well, so that your hosts will be satisfied with you. For this is not merely cooperation for a short time. We believe that it may be a long-term one. It depends on how we carry out these (?joint tasks). [end recording]

Today President Tito was able to see for himself the results of Yugoslav construction workers by inspecting the water towers, which are 186 meters high and have domes of special steel and colored glass and are the pride of Kuwait.

Holds Talks With As-Sabah

LD040103 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks were held in Kuwait today. They took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere with full mutual respect and the desire expressed by both sides for relations between the two friendly and nonalined countries to continue to be promoted in every sphere. President Tito and the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah carried out an extensive exchange of views on the current situation in the Middle East, the present trends in the nonalined movement, the situation in Europe and the further development of bilateral relations.

The ruler of Kuwait once again expressed at the beginning of the talks his satisfaction with the visit, and he paid tribute to President Tito's role in the world and in particular in the nonalined movement. President Tito thanked his host for these words and stressed that he was satisfied with everything he saw during this short time in friendly Kuwait. The head of the Yugoslav state said that his visit is taking place during a very complex international situation which justifiably causes him, as well as other statesmen, concern. President Tito stressed that the contemporary world has become a small one, that in this world all depend on each other, and that it is entirely natural that Yugoslavia and Kuwait have much to say about all this and to exchange views.

Speaking about the current situation in the Middle East, President Tito said that Yugoslavia and he personally have been following with the greatest attention and interest for many years the events in that part of the world, in particular since 1967 when some Arab countries were exposed to Israel's aggression and when part of their territories was occupied. The president also recalled that he maintained permanent contacts with the majority of statesmen of that region, either personally or through his special envoys.

In his talks with the amir of Kuwait, the Yugoslav president put forward the well-known attitudes about the Middle East which Yugoslavia has always advocated and which it advocates today. In this context he stressed the need to resolve the Palestine question and to set up a Palestine state, and he noted that without a just solution of the Palestine question there could be no lasting and stable peace in the Middle East. This time, too, President Tito stressed the need for and significance of the consolidation of unity of Arab countries and of unity inside the PLO. He believes that the recent Arab summit in Baghdad has been very successful, that it yielded positive results and that it demonstrated [word indistinct] unified view of the crucial issues of many Arab countries. The president stressed with concern that the latest events have shown that Israel continues to want to adhere to its rigid positions, and this is best demonstrated by the fact that it continues to populate the West Bank and even to build certain settlements in the Sinai.

In the talks on this subject, President Tito said that in the contacts through special envoys and through the exchange of messages with President as-Sadat he has continually stressed the need for a comprehensive and complete settlement of the Middle East problem, because any attempt at a partial solution would have very unfavorable consequences for relations in the Arab world as well as for the entire situation in that area, because such a path would evidently not lead to a lasting solution but would bring about fresh disagreements.

Speaking on this subject, the amir of Kuwait dealt first of all with the need for Arab unity and solidarity without which, he believes, there can be no solution to the Middle East crisis. The ruler of Kuwait stressed the adherence of his country to the idea of coordinating the activity of Arab countries within the framework of the Arab League. He recalled that Kuwait has always had reservations about any attempts to seek solutions by bypassing such a framework. Kuwait in particular supports the decision of the Arab League reached at the summits at Algiers and Rabat, and it advocates coordinated activity and the joint platform of Arab countries. At the same time the amir expressed full support for the decisions of the recent Arab summit in Baghdad and advocated the implementation of the agreement reached. Kuwait, the amir stressed, supports all actions which can contribute to the consolidation of the unity and role of the Arab League.

The ruler of Kuwait stressed, in connection with the Middle East and as regards the present situation in the nonalined movement, that Kuwait remains firm and consistent with the principles of nonalinement, and in particular with the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. Kuwait advocates the settlement of outstanding problems by peaceful means without the use of military force, both in relations between nonalined countries as well as in the world in general. In one word, as the amir of Kuwait stressed, Kuwait remains consistent in the application of the principles of the nonalined movement and is ready, for its part, to do everything in its power to preserve and further consolidate the unity of nonalined countries. In this context he stressed that in the bad situation, which exists in the world today and which could be even worse and about which President Tito had spoken, the role of nonalined countries is exceptionally significant.

In the course of an exchange of views on the situation in the Middle and Near East, President Tito expressed concern that the latest development in that area could have undesirable consequences for that region and further afield.

In this context he stressed that Yugoslavia is of the view that the countries of this region, too, should find themselves adequate solutions, and that any interference from outside could only make the current situation more difficult and bring about fresh dangers for relations in that part of the world.

Speaking about the present trends in the nonalined movement, President Tito stressed above all the need to preserve and consolidate the unity of nonalined countries and their ability to act in a situation where attempts are made to threaten this unity. Yugoslavia advocates the consolidation of unity of the nonalined countries regardless of the differences in their internal systems, which are known. The head of the Yugoslav state also on this occasion expressed his concern about the fact that among some nonalined countries attempts are made to resolve existing problems not by peaceful means by negotiations but by the use of military force. In this context he pointed out the danger stemming from the attempts to change borders in Africa by the use of military force. Never, the Yugoslav president said, has it been possible to truly resolve any problem by military force. He went on to stress that Yugoslavia has always advocated and still advocates the peaceful resolving of all disputes, of course, not at the expense of any country involved in the conflict.

President Tito stated that one cannot even imagine the damage there would be if the unity of the nonalined countries were wrecked, and this today when the unity and activity of nonalined countries are necessary more than ever before. These activities are needed because of a whole series of outstanding international issues which continue to be further exacerbated. As an example, the president mentioned the problem of colonialism, particularly the decolonization of southern Africa, relations between developed and developing countries and even the question of detente, which to a certain extent is also in jeopardy.

The Yugoslav president expressed optimism about the fact that the majority of countries viewed in the same way as Yugoslavia the need to preserve and consolidate the unity, ability to act and the independant role of nonalined countries in international relations. President Tito expressed the conviction that such a course will be prevalent in the nonalined movement in the future, too. He also stressed that nonalined countries have never been anybody's appendage or reserve, and that they would continue to act in the same way in the future, too. The president also recalled that nonalined countries have never acknowledged the doctrine of allowing anyone to interfere, under one pretext or another, in the internal affairs of others. This is, Tito said, one of the basic principles incorporated in the basic documents of the meetings of nonalined countries, beginning with Belgrade up to Colombo.

In the words of the Yugoslav president, such experiments aimed at changing the policy, principles and goals of the nonalined movement would be very harmful and dangerous. The nonalined countries have acquired enormous prestige in the world. They have always been the factor which has mitigated certain exacerbations and contradictions between the great power blocs. And were this factor to be threatened, we can imagine what would happen in this respect. Therefore, the head of the Yugoslav state stressed, it is also in the interests of great powers and of detente that the present independent role of nonalined countries be preserved and consolidated.

The amir of Kuwait fully agreed with the views expressed by President Tito as regards the present trends in the nonalined movement and the forthcoming actions by nonalined countries. Like Yugoslavia, the amir said, Kuwait too is consistent with the direction laid down in Belgrade and at the conferences of nonalined countries following Belgrade. The ruler of Kuwait also advocated that the countries of that region resolve their own problems by themselves, and he opposed all attempts by anybody to interfere in trends in that part of the world.

In the course of the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti exchange of views, President Tito also acquainted his host with the development of the siutation in Europe following the conference on European security and cooperation. In his assessment, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation in Helsinki has yielded positive results and has exerted a positive influence on general trends in Europe. The president also spoke about relations between Yugoslavia and its neighbors and other European countries. He said that these relations, with some exceptions, were good and that Yugoslavia had good economic relations with many European countries, but he also pointed out certain difficulties in our economic relations, chiefly in trade with some European countries; above all, those in the EEC. In this context, President Tito stressed that Yugoslavia hopes to develop good relations in the future with all those countries.

In his talks the president of the republic also dealt with Yugoslavia's relations with great powers, and he stressed that these relations are on the whole good, and that they are developing along the well-known principles which our country has always advocated in relations both with small neighboring countries as well as in relations with great powers.

President Tito also assessed the bilateral Yugoslav-Kuwaiti relations as very good and well-developed in every sphere. Yugoslavia is satisfied with the political cooperation with Kuwait, in particular within the framework of the nonalined movement, as well as with the development of economic relations. In this connection President Tito stressed Kuwait's very positive role in the nonalined movement and recalled the fact that at the Algiers summit Kuwait was the country which expressed readiness to help other insufficiently developed areas and that, thanks to that readiness, the decison was adopted on the setting up of the fund of nonalined countries for the development of insufficiently developed countries. The president expressed the conviction that there are still untapped, broad possibilities for the further comprehensive development of relations between Yugoslavia and Kuwait. For its part, President Tito said at the end of the talks, Yugoslavia is entirely open to such cooperation.

The amir of Kuwait fully agreed with President Tito's assessments and expressed the desire for even richer and more meaningful cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural and technical sphere. The ruler of Kuwait expressed the conviction that Tito's visit would provide relations between the two countries with fresh incentives and impulses. The heads of state of Yugoslavia and Kuwait agreed that great possibilities also exist for joint ventures in third countries.

Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branko Mikulic, member of the Federal Council for International Relations; Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, and Berislav Badurina, chief of cabinet of the president of the republic, also took part in the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti talks.

On the Kuwaiti side, the talks were attended by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and by 'Abd Al-Rahmad Salim al-Atiqi, minister of finance.

Meets With Prime Minister

LD022140 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1612 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, February 2 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav President Tito, on an official friendly visit to Kuwait, today received at his residence--the "As-Salam" Palace--Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah. President Tito had a very cordial and friendly talk with the Kuwaiti prime minister.

On behalf of the Kuwaiti Government and people, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah expressed to the Yugoslav president his great satisfaction with the visit. The Kuwaiti crown prine and prime minister spoke of the worldwide reputation and respect enjoyed by President Tito as one of the most eminent leaders today.

It is reported that during the talk, the Kuwaiti prime minister informed President Tito on Kuwait's relations with its closest neighbours, noting that these relations develop successfully. Kuwait has lately settled many controversial issues and questions outstanding with its neighbours. President Tito and the Kuwaiti prime minister exchanged opinions on the latest developments in Iran and on possible repercussions of these events on developments in this part of the world and beyond.

President Tito stated Yugoslavia's views and stands on the current situation in the Middle East and on ways to a solution for the Mideast crisis. The Yugoslav president informed the Kuwaiti prime minister on the activities of the non-aligned countries, the open problems facing them and the attempts to divide the non-aligned movement. President Tito especially pointed to the importance of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries in their independent and autonomous development and comprehensive and co-ordinated activity on the international plane.

At the talk, President Tito diplayed lively interest in the work of Yugoslav enterprises participating in the development of Kuwait. The Kuwaiti prime minister told President Tito the Kuwait Government is highly satisfied with the quality of work executed by Yugoslav enterprises and with their fulfillment of established schedules. He also said he highly appreciates the contribution of Yugoslav economic organizations to Kuwait's development.

Vrhovec Meets Kuwaiti Counterpart

LD041914 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1620 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait City, February 4 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah today underlined the need for action by all non-aligned countries with a view to further affirming the basic principles of the policy of non-alignment as well as the need for active efforts by the non-aligned movement in the resolution of outstanding international problems. Particularly emphasized in this respect was the importance of last year's non-aligned ministerial conference in Belgrade.

The Yugoslav federal secretary arrived here last night from Maputo where he headed the Yugoslav delegation to the ministerial session of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau.

Vrhovec and As-Sabah emphasized the interest of both sides in the comprehensive strengthening and promotion of bilateral cooperation. Also expressed by the two ministers was the wish for economic relations to be in conformity with overall political relations between the two countries.

Vrhovec and As-Sabah informed the Yugoslav president and the amir of Kuwait on these talks. On this occasion, the Yugoslav federal secretary also informed the Kuwaiti sovereign on the activity of the non-aligned ministerial session in Maputo.

Tito Makes Departure Statement

LD041840 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Prior to his departure from Kuwait, Josip Broz Tito, the president of the SFRY, made the following statement to Kuwait radio and television:

"Our visit to this friendly country has passed in a very cordial atmosphere. We have had very useful talks on bilateral relations and international problems, particularly about the nonalined countries.

"The main question in the sphere of bilateral relations had to do with our economic cooperation and the participation of Yugoslavia in constructing certain projects in Kuwait. We noted that this cooperation has developed very rapidly, but we also established that we can expand it still more, for our relations are so good and friendly that the possibilities for expanding our cooperation even more really do exist.

"In some newspapers and in parts of the foreign press there are various speculations about the aim of my visit, with my associates, to Kuwait and other Arab countries. They speak of looking for some credits, creating some fund and so forth. All of this is not true. It is well-known that we do not want anything from anyone. We only want to cooperate on an equal basis and to help each other.

"Of course, we have also wanted our positions on foreign policy issues to be identical, where possible, and the current international situation also imposes this on us.

"We have established that the situation in the world is bad, and we have agreed that we must do everything possible in order to avoid any further exacerbation and to work to preserve peace and prevent local and various other kinds of conflicts. In this connection, we naturally devoted most of our attention to nonalinement, the prevention of a split between the nonalined countries and the preservation of their unity, for the role of the nonalined is today even more necessary than ever. This is why we shall do everything to insure that the nonalined movement will play the role which is imposed on it by the contemporary situation, which is sought of it for the sake of the future of humanity; a future which must be better than the present reality.

"Finally, I wish to thank his highness, the government and the people of Kuwait for their very cordial welcome."

Interviewed by INA

JN032130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1720 GMT 3 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito has expressed confidence that his visit to Iraq and the talks he will hold with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and other Iraqi officials will constitute a new, strong incentive for promoting Iraqi-Yugoslav relations. This is natural because the two countries are nonalined and hold identical viewpoints on several international issues.

This is contained in an exclusive interview President Tito granted to the INA correspondent in Belgrade on the occasion of his visit to Iraq which begins tomorrow. The visit is part of President Tito's current tour of countries in the area.

In reply to a question about the Palestinian Arab cause, President Tito stressed that Yugoslavia strongly believes in the necessity of restoring the Palestinian people's legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own state. Yugoslavia also believes that the Palestine Liberation Organization should be recognized as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

President Tito further said that political contacts and cooperation within the framework of the nonalined movement have contributed to achieving rapprochement between Iraq and Yugoslavia.

This can be clearly observed in the two countries' positions which reflect full respect and understanding for each other's efforts regarding domestic and foreign policy. President Tito noted the economic cooperation between the two countries and the participation of several Yugoslav organizations in Iraq's development. This helps Yugoslav-Iraqi relations which are distinguished and founded on long-term bases.

President Tito stressed that the consolidation of comprehensive Iraqi-Yugoslav cooperation is in the interests of both sides and added that he will emphasize this matter during his talks with President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and other Iraqi officials.

In reply to a question on the future of the nonalined movement, President Tito said that the nonalined movement is becoming increasingly influential. All countries which gained independence after revolutions waged against colonialism have adopted a nonalined policy because of their belief in the nonalined movement and because they are convinced that they cannot fully protect their independence unless they remain removed from blocs. President Tito pointed out that several progressive parties and movements see in the nonalined policy a future where they can build more equitable international economic and political relations. He added that the strength of the nonalined movement lies in the fact that it expresses the objective requirements of the current world which still suffers from division in many areas. President Tito stressed that the nonalined movement contributes constructively to finding solutions to the big international problems. Thus the strength of the nonalined movement is becoming increasingly pronounced. The nonalined movement is a factor which cannot be dispensed with--espcially within the framework of the United Nations--if positive and acceptable solutions to problems are to be reached.

President Tito added that the nonalined movement's firm and continued struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and all forms of racism, hegemony and foreign intervention, and for establishing more equitable economic and political relations, is a basic condition for boosting the movement's progressive role and solidarity of action.

President Tito stressed the importance of continuing and developing the nonalined movemen's role and said that the movement struggles for peace, equality, the resolution of difficult economic problems, the establishment of a new international economic order and the acceleration of the developing countries' growth. The nonalined movement is in fact struggling to establish a better and more secure world order and to achieve progress for humanity.

President Tito expressed the hope that the nonalined countries' sixth summit would adopt tangible stands toward the international problems from which the world is suffering; stands that would provide incentives for the nonalined movement in settling these problems. This requires holding consultations on the widest scale among all the nonalined countries in preparation for the summit. This will give the summit the chance to express both individual and common aspirations and interests in a coordinated manner and will enable the nonalined countries to maintain and strengthen their unity.

President Tito affirmed that the forthcoming summit would give prominence to coming disputes and differences among the nonalined countries. The nonalined countries must be able to resolve their differences through peaceful means and on the basis of the nonalined principles. President Tito warned the nonalined countries against being dragged into disputes and added that in so doing they cound endanger their independence and would at the same time open the door to competition among the various blocs with all the dangerous and negative consequences.

President Tito said that by overcoming all the obstacles that separated them in the past and by concentrating on establishing close cooperation between them, Iraq and Yugoslavia, two nonalined countries, are providing a good example in this direction.

The Yugoslav president said that the Palestinian problem is the crux of the Middle East crisis. There will never be a just, full and durable solution to the crisis if the Palestinian problem is not solved.

He said his country firmly believes in the need to establish the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights, including their right to determine their future and to set up their own state. He added that his country also believes that the PLO should be recognized as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Yugoslav president continued by saying that the Palestinian people's struggle has now assumed a new stage and he expressed the hope that the PLO's principled and realistic policy, sincerely supported by all the nonalined countries and by the international community, will achieve the Palestinian people's aspirations. He added: I also hope that the Palestinian people will concert their efforts on building their country.

President Tito said that during his visit to Iraq he will exchange views on current international and bilateral issues. He added: I will look closely at the gains achieved by Iraq in its dynamic development; particularly at recent developments.

In conclusion, President Tito greeted the friendly Iraqi people and wished them further successes in their efforts to achieve prosperity and comprehensive progress.

Comment on Tito's Iraq Visit

AU032023 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Milutin Milenkovic talk]

[Excerpts] Now that the first part of President Tito's present trip to the Middle East has approached its conclusion with full success in the direction of the development of Yugoslav-Kuwaiti cooperation and the coordinated activities of the two countries as members of the nonalined movement, our views are turning to the next stage of this important statesman's tour. This is his visit to Iraq.

A very important partner of Yugoslavia's in trade and investment construction cooperation, Iraq occupies an exposed position in the front of the Arab people's struggle against aggression, occupation and lack of rights of the Palestinians.

The development of Syrian-Iraqi relations as a very important detail in the broader evolution of inter-Arab relations on the whole has a great influence above all on the course of the Palestinian struggle for self-determination. And much more than that; The Iraqi-Syrian relations affect the overall efficiency of the activities of nonalined countries on the world stage and especially in the Middle East. Any aggravation of inter-Arab contradictions weakens and hampers the activities of the entire nonalined movement in the direction of the realization of the legitimate Arab demands that Israeli occupation should end and that a separate Palestinian national state be set up.

As one of the consequences of the inter-Arab conflicts and splits, there appear increased efforts by one bloc or another or by some highly developed countries through offering special forms of cooperation and aid to one of the quarreling parties to deepen the discord in the Middle East and in the nonalined movement in general. Iraq is one of the nonalined countries which recently have been exposed to the intensified activity of those forces in the movement which try to convert it into a so-called natural ally of the socialist community countries; which is to say the Warsaw Pact. To all intents and purposes this would cause a split in the nonalined movement, or its most essential trait--its full independence--would be buried.

The nonalined movement must not and will not become anybody's reserve or appendage with the high-sounding label of a natural ally. President Tito is likely to have detailed and well-argued friendly talks on this in Baghdad and Damascus.

Of course, this will not exhaust the number of subjects of mutual interest. The spectrum of bilateral projects and cooperation is very broad, and thousands of Yugoslavs who, as workers of many of our work organizations put their labor into the bridges, dams, roads, military and civilian projects, are an object of special care of our highest state and political organs. In Iraq, just as in Kuwait, President Tito will have talks with representatives of our workers, and in talks with the hosts he will also show interest in the conditions, quality and results of work of our construction workers; highly valued everywhere in the world and especially in the Middle East.

Considering the socialist orientation of the Iraqi Government and its Ba'th Party, talks will also be held in Baghdad on the cooperation of this party with our League of Communists. Satisfied, healthy and in a good mood because of the successful course of this mission of President Tito, the high Yugoslav leaders led by the head of President Tito, the high Yugoslav leaders led by the head of state are leaving Kuwait for Iraq.

Tito Leaves Kuwait for Iraq

LD041011 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The president of the republic, Josip Broz Tito, left Kuwait for Baghdad at 0900 this morning on an official friendly visit to Iraq.

Kuwait's chief of state, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, together with members of the government, saw off President Tito and the members of the Yugoslav delegation at Kuwait airport.

The heads of the two friendly nonalined countries had closing talks this morning lasting about half an hour.

INA Coverage

For Baghdad INA reportage on the 5-day official visit by President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito to the Republic of Iraq, see the Iraq section of the 5 February Middle East and North Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Tito Meets With Al-Bakr

LD050026 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, February 4 (TANJUG)--In the presidential palace in Baghdad official Yugoslav-Iraqi talks began this evening, in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. Yugoslav President Tito and Iraqi President al-Bakr discussed current developments in the Middle East, the situation in the nonaligned movement and nonaligned activities and roads towards further strengthening and advancing bilateral relations.

Iraqi President Hasan al-Bakr stressed the great contribution of the Yugoslav president to the struggle against colonialism and for freedom and emancipation of all the oppressed peoples.

In discussing the current situation in the Middle East President Tito stressed that the Middle East problem concerns all the countries which care about peace and stability in the world.

In relation to this, Tito also spoke of the importance of the role of the nonaligned movement which is continually struggling for freedom and independence of Arab peoples and the realization of the rights of the people of Palestine to its own state. President Tito considers that the Middle East problem is an essential element of international relations and overall stability in the world. He said that no solutions can be imposed by force.

Tito assessed positively the recent Arab summit in Baghdad. He stressed that he has never been in accord with the orientation of Israel which is today still adhering to its well-known rigid positions. President Tito informed his host that he also stressed this in his message to Egyptian President as-Sadat. Tito said that it is important to strengthen the position and obligations of all Arab countries regarding the need for a comprehensive and all-encompassing solution to the Middle East problem. In this, President Tito sees the strength and the scope of the recent Arab summit in Baghdad.

President al-Bakr considers that the Baghdad summit represents a historic event. The Baghdad summit succeeded in assembling the largest number of Arab countries and in strengthening their conviction on togetherness. In this context the Iraqi president noted the coming closer of Iraq and Syria. The Iraqi-Syrian coming closer together Tito assessed as an important element in the confidence building among Arab countries.

Reports are that in the talks this evening the Iraqi president discussed the latest developments in the neighbouring Iran which, he said, directly influence the whole of this region. Al-Bakr considers that thus an era serving foreign interests has been destroyed.

President Tito focused on the nonaligned movement. He stressed that the nonaligned movement has great strength and enjoys world wide respect. Lately, however, President Tito added, trends have been intensified to link the movement to one or the other bloc. In this, he stressed, the nonaligned movement has never been bloc-oriented but independent in relation to blocs. The Yugoslav president stressed the necessity of the unity of the nonaligned countries whose role and activity in international relations are now more needed than ever before. President Tito considers that the creation of differences among the nonaligned countries to those more or less progressive is detrimental.

The Iraqi president agreed with the assessment of the Yugoslav president that the nonaligned movement is today needed more than ever before and that it is necessary to the modern world. (?He also) stressed that (?Iraq) will invest efforts [word indistinct] playing a very active role in the nonaligned movement in order to make the movement even more dynamic and more (?action capable.)

At the end of this evening's Yugoslav-Iraqi discussion which will be resumed in the course of Tito's visit, President Tito also briefly discussed the current detente. He stated the conviction that the detente is unstable because of bloc relations and stressed the necessity of seeking another form for the detente and international relations.

BORBA DISCUSSES YUGOSLAV-KUWAITI ECONOMIC COOPERATION

AU021813 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 31 January--Kuwait takes a prominent place in Yugoslavia's overall economic relations with the developing countries, and the prospects for expanding economic cooperation with this country are favorable.

The value of work which Yugoslav enterprises have carried out in Kuwait since 1967 amounts to $500 million. The Energoinvest enterprise of Belgrade is currently building a complex of government buildings worth $175 million. "Within the framework of the financial cooperation between the two countries it is necessary to recall the Kuwaiti loan for constructing the Yugoslav oil pipeline. Talks are now being held on several projects in the field of energy and civil enginering, while possibilities for forming mixed enterprises are being examined."

The commodity exchange between the two countries last year totalled $27 million, of which the Yugoslav exports totalled $22 million. Imports from Kuwait declined from $15.7 million in 1977 to $4.3 million last year. Yugoslavia imports from Kuwait asbestos, cement, pipes and hides, and exports to Kuwait sawn timber, products of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, furniture, textiles, electrical materials and paper. Yugoslavia recently increased its exports of food products to Kuwait; such as fresh meat, canned goods, cookies and sweets, while Kuwait is interested in investments in tourist projects on the Adriatic. The next session of the Yugoslav-Kuwaiti mixed committee for economic cooperation will discuss imports of crude oil.

Yugoslav-Iraqi Cultural Cooperation

AU021250 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 79 p 11 AU

[TANJUG report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 30 January--The Yugoslav-Iraqi cultural-educational cooperation on the basis of mutually determined programs has been "rather intensive and successful for a number of years now." The opportunities for Iraqi students to study in Yugoslavia are the most important form of cooperation in education. Many Iraqi students come to Yugoslavia for postgraduate studies. At the end of last year there were 40 scholarship students from Iraq continuing their studies in Yugoslavia.

But in addition to these there are many other Iraqi students pursuing their regular studies in Yugoslavia on the basis of direct arrangements between Yugoslav and Iraqi educational institutions. For instance, the Rijeka Higher Maritime School has trained a large number of Iraqi maritime experts. The universities of the two countries have also established very good mutual cooperation and contacts between various experts and cultural and scientific workers continue to be enriched in many ways. The Iraqi-Yugoslav lawyers' days held in Baghdad last year are a good example of these contacts.

The guest performance of the large Iraqi national ensemble in several cities in Yugoslavia and the visit of the Zagreb Joze Vlahovic ensemble to Iraq were part of the cultural cooperation between the two countries, which also extends to mutual participation in various literary events and to cooperation in the film industry and to exchanges of art and other exhibitions. Negotiations are now underway concerning arrangements for bringing an exhibition of Iraqi ancient arts and archeological finds to Yugoslavia. "The drafting of a new 3-year program of cultural-educational cooperation is now being determined and efforts will be made during the talks concerning the program to further intensify cooperation in the individual spheres, especially between universities and in translating and publishing activities."

TITO CONGRATULATES ALGERIA'S CHADLY BENDJEDID

ID030046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1754 GMT 2 Feb 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY, has sent Col Chadly Bendjedid, secretary general of the National Liberation Front [FLN] of Algeria, the following telegram:

"In connection with your election as secretary general of the FLN, I am sending you, on behalf of the LCY and on my own behalf, cordial congratulations and best wishes for the successful execution of this distinguished and responsible function which has been entrusted to you.

"We have followed with interest the work of the Fourth FLN Congress, which confirmed that socialist and nonalined Algeria, on the foundations in which the vision of the great leader of the Algerian people, Houari Boumediene, is incorporated, will successfully continue its development.

"I am convinced that, based on traditional friendship and loyalty to the joint principles of the policy of nonalinement and socialist construction, the relations between our peoples, countries and parties will continue to develop successfully."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DENG XIAOPING'S U.S. VISIT

TANJUG'S Budimir Comments

LD031805 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1322 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 3 Feb (special from TANJUG correspondent Vladimir Budimir)--The U.S. administration, observers here believe, is on the whole satisfied with the visit of Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] to Washington and the talks held during his stay. The new exchange of views and agreements signed are considered to establish a basis for future, broader cooperation of interest to the United States on several scores. The visit and its results, it is noted here, have introduced a new and important element into international relations, especially in regard to the Far East and the "Soviet dimension" of the big-power triangle.

True, some of Deng's comments while in the United States and aimed at the Soviet Union created a certain measure of uneasiness and uncertainty here as to the future of U.S.-Soviet relations. This, it would seem, is precisely what the Carter administration had hoped to avoid and tried discreetly to "correct" and mitigate by "carefully-chosen" words.

The U.S. administration, it is believed, very much wants a successful conclusion to the SALT-2 negotiations and is certainly waiting now to see the Soviet reaction to all that was said in regard to the Soviet Union during the U.S.-Chinese dialogue.

The U.S.-Chinese communique, as is noted here, makes no mention of a detente in broader international terms by whose principles the two countries would be guided. This commission is compensated by Carter's and Deng's statements that the two countries have interests in common in many fields and that they will work for international peace and security and national independence in the world. These goals, it is set out here, sum up the very principles underlying a world-wide detente.

President Carter denies that the new U.S.-Chinese friendship will develop at the expense of United States relations with the Soviet Union and qualifies Deng's statements on "Soviet ambitions" as a strictly Chinese view which, he underlines, received no support during the Deng visit from the U.S.

Deng's visit taken as a whole and from the perspective of the next stage in U.S.-Chinese bilateral cooperation and overall relations is assessed here as having provided a significant counter-balance to their major differences in views.

Sundic Comments

ID031958 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 3 Feb 79 ID

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] With regard to the results of the Chinese-U.S. dialog and relations within the so-called great triangle, here is Milika Sundic's commentary at the end of Deng Xiaoping's [Teng Hsiao-ping's] visit to the United States:

The communique on the talks between Carter and Deng Xiaoping has fully confirmed the significance which the United States and the PRC attach to the development and promotion of mutual relations. Although the United States did not like everything that the Chinese vice premier said, Carter and his closest associates nevertheless calculated that Deng's criticisms of Soviet foreign policy would not threaten relations between Washington and Moscow. Perhaps the only surprise is the inclusion in the joint communique of a so-called antihegemony clause, whereby the United States and the PRC undertake to oppose efforts by any country or group of countries to establish control or dominance over others and to be firmly resolved to contribute to maintaining international peace, security and national independence. A clause thus formulated will most certainly be subjected to the Soviet Union's sharp criticism, since Deng's visit to Washington, and in particular some of his statements, have already provoked Moscow's displeasure, along with the vociferous demand that the U.S. Government dissociate itself from Deng's criticisms of Soviet foreign policy. Moscow has already taken steps in this direction through its ambassador in Washington, but it is not known whether it has received a satisfactory reply.

True, it could not be said that President Carter did not take into account the possible consequences of Deng's visit, for Carter has not said anything which could bring relations between the two superpowers into question either before or during the visit. On the contrary, on several occasions he stated that the United States is interested in good and friendly relations with the Soviet Union, the signing of the SALT-II strategic nuclear arms limitation treaty and an early meeting with Leonid Brezhnev. By all accounts, the United States believes that this is a sufficient explanation of their position and that the Soviet Union has no reason to suspect it of acting in collusion with China at the expanse of relations with Moscow. In any case, the antihegemony clause relates to all countries, including the United States and the PRC, for it also obliges them not to aspire to domination over others. There is no reason, therefore, for any kind of deterioration in Soviet-U.S. relations, since it is logical to suppose that Washington wants to have balanced relations with both Moscow and Beijing [Peking] and will not lightly renounce the advantage it has gained.

Of course, when the United States has already decided to cooperate with China and to recognize the Beijing government as the sole legal government of China, it is logical for the United States to try to cooperate with China, in various spheres. This is also indicated by several significant agreements signed during Deng's visit to Washington, which will undoubtedly make a considerable contribution to China's economic and scientific-technical development. The United States has in fact started on the path which has already been taken by Japan and the Western countries; more precisely, the United States has grasped the fact, although late, that the policy of isolating China has disappeared forever.

If all this is borne in mind--particularly the reality of existing relations within the so-called great triangle--it would be illogical to deny this reality and to let the full normalization of relations between China and America be the cause of a deterioration in relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The same applies to the deterioriation of the international situation. Therefore, if we are not deceived in our assessment of the situation, Moscow will, despite all remarks about Deng's visit to Washington, also come to the conclusion that cooperation with the United States is still possible and desirable in the conditions which have now arisen.

Vuckovic Comments

AU032052 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 3 Feb 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] is still in the United States, and he is now developing activities which relate to the satisfaction of the Chinese interest in U.S. technology. This is one of the essential goals of the Sino-American opening, of course, primarily as seen by the Chinese. However, the exchange of views between President Carter and PRC Vice Premier Deng on global world questions has shown that the Chinese views do not meet with Washington's full approval, although both sides are satisfied with the contact and point out that these are historic moments in relations between China and the United States.

Because of Deng's statements in the United States--statements which again scored the policy of the Soviet Union--Moscow has reacted sharply. Anyhow, the analysts in the world are now occupied with studying the consequences which this Chinese appearance in the international political scene and the Sino-American rapprochement may cause in global world relations and especially between Moscow and Washington.

The statement on talks between Carter and Deng points out that the two countries have common interests in many fields and that they share similar views. It is significant that a formulation similar to the one in the Sino-Japanese friendship treaty has been inserted in this statement, too; that China and the United States will oppose the efforts of any country or group of countries to establish hegemony or domination over others and that they will resolutely contribute to the maintenance of world peace, security and national independence.

There is another significant point: China and the United States are firmly convinced that the differences in their social systems need not be a hindrance to the strengthening of their friendly relations and cooperation, and they are convinced that such cooperation is in the interest of peace and stability in the world, especially in the Asian-Pacific region.

There is no doubt that this shows that China and the United States are stepping onto the road of full normalization of their relations, and this, of course, cannot but lead to significant changes in the world. Let us hope they will be positive ones.

BAKHTIAR DISMISSES IDEA OF KHOMEYNI GOVERNMENT

LD032044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--Iranian Premier Bakhtiar has told the French daily MATIN that "Khomeyni's Islamic republic is terrifying" and that he will not allow that "black dictatorship".

Bakhtiar scored as absurd Khomeyni's allegations that Iran has lived in illegality for the last twenty-five years, and that even the oil nationalization has no legality. "The last twenty-five years have been marked, in my view, by dictatorship and corruption, but to go from one dictatorship to another even blacker dictatorship--that, never", said Bakhtiar. He said he has no fears of a Khomeyni government because it would amount to no more than a "little Vatican of our own".

Bakhtiar also set out that his government has already met all of Khomeyni's demands: Freedom for political prisoners and the shah's departure "without drama". As for an "Islamic republic", it could mean on the basis of Khomeyni's own writings: The total absence of democracy because the [word indistinct] would apply God's law". Their demonstrations for months, but "if they march with weapons in hand, the army will shoot and it is Khomeyni who will be responsible". "And I will arrest, and shoot if necessary, anybody inciting to civil war", the Iranian premier warned.

'NEW STAGE' IN CAMBODIAN CONFLICT REPORTED

LD041858 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Feb 79 LD

[Enver Mulahusic report from Bangkok]

[Text] A new stage of the war in Kampuchea has begun, a stage which could even be dangerous for the invaders. Military forces loyal to Premier Pol Pot's government are much stronger than originally thought. This is what Enver Mulahusic, TANJUG correspondent in Bangkok, reports:

Judging from the intensity of armed battles presently being waged in practically the entire territory of the country, including the area around Phnom Penh, some analysts believe that at least 70 percent of the government's forces--about 40,000 to 50,000 fighters--escaped the devastating blows by Vietnamese tanks and aircraft in the initial stage of the war. On the basis of all the evidence, they say the regrouping of these forces has on the whole been completed. Recent actions taken by government detachments and which were obviously coordinated also indicate this.

Bangkok newspaper reporters recently visited a number of government detachments operating in areas along the Thai border. In their reports they stress in particular that they have become convinced that the morale of the fighters in all those detachments is at a high level and that not one of them even thinks of surrender. Military analysts in Bangkok say that the Vietnamese-insurgent forces in Kampuchea are now in the same situation in which Americans and their puppet Lon Nol had been once. Scattered over a large territory, these forces are chiefly tied down with the defense of occupied towns and their very stretched supply lines which are under continuous shelling by government troops.

Nobody here doubts that the position of the invaders is becoming very difficult. This is also confirmed by today's report from Thai military sources that Vietnam has recently deployed five more of its divisions in Kampuchea and it is estimated that at least 150,000 soldiers are fighting there now. However, Hanoi persistently maintains that there are no Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and it describes present fighting in that country as an imaginary war allegedly invented by Premier Pol Pot's allies.

SAWPY SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO DPRK ON UNIFICATION

LD021814 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Todo Kurtovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, has sent the following letter to the Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front of the DPRK:

"Dear Comrades, on behalf of several million members of the working people and citizens of our country, the SAWPY Federal Conference, too, on this occasion expresses its full support for your initiative to convene the all-national congress and your readiness to hold talks between the north and the south in order to attain the peaceful, democratic and independent unification of Korea.

"Our support for your initiatives, actions and efforts to achieve the peaceful unification of Korea is based on the basic commitments of our nonalined socialist and self-managing community, which strives for consistent respect of the rights of every people to self-determination, to build without outside interference its present and future in keeping with its possibilities, conditions and needs, and for the peaceful solution of disputes and problems in international relations. In this sense, we give full support to the just demand of the Korean people for an urgent withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and for the right of the Korean people to attain independent and peaceful unification, as well as to all peace-loving efforts which the DPRK is making to achieve this aim.

"The SAWPY also welcomes the readiness expressed by South Korea to begin talks between representatives of the north and the south.

"Supporting your initiative, the SAWPY is convinced that the renewed, independent and peaceful unification of the Korean people represents an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and to the building of stability in your region and further afield in the world.

"Sending you sincere comradely greetings and wishes for success in your initiative, as well as in your activity in general, we also note with pleasure on this occasion that cooperation between our two fronts is being successfully developed, and we also stress our readiness to further promote it in the interest of ever more fruitful relations between our two friendly socialist and nonalined countries."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

LD040836 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] United Nations, 3 Feb (TANJUG)--In the United Nations Headquarters yesterday Yugoslavia and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe established diplomatic relations at the level of embassies.

MORE ON MAPUTO SESSION OF NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU

Vrhovec Makes Concluding Speech

LD030311 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1716 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo--With joint efforts, guided by a feeling of responsibility and bearing in mind the role which the movement and policy of nonalinement have in the struggle to eliminate the last centers of resistance to colonialism and racism, we have adopted a very important document. This was stated by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, at the end of the nonalined countries' Coordination Bureau special session in Maputo today. The federal secretary for foreign affairs greeted the participants of the special ministerial session on behalf of the nonalined countries of Europe. Josip Vrhovec noted that the decisions which had been made during the Coordination Bureau's days of work in Maputo require that the nonalined countries (?work) more energetically to eliminate colonialism from African soil and liquidate the "brutal system of apartheid and racism."

According to Vrhovec, the participation of 50 nonalined countries in the work of this gathering confirmed the extensive interest and resolution of the nonalined for active and ever increasing solidarity with the peoples and liberation movements in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Southern Rhodesia [as received: Vrhovec presumably means South Africa] and with the "frontline countries"--Tanzania, Zambia, Angola, Mozambique and Botswana.

"Again we have confirmed that we are in favor of the inalienable right of all peoples and countries to freedom, independence and peaceful development without any kind of outside influence," the federal secretary for foreign affairs stressed. Having pointed out that the importance of the document would be confirmed in practice, Vrhovec stated that the efforts which were built into the final communique have as their consequence the strengthening of unity, solidarity and friendship among nonalined countries.

"We leave Maputo firmly convinced that the nonalined will continue to play an active and ever more significant role as an independent political force in international relations," Vrhovec stressed. The federal secretary paid particular tribute in his speech of greeting to "his esteemed comrade and friend" Joaquim Alberto Chissano, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Mozambique, who had contributed to the success of this nonalined meeting, and he asked him to convey his gratitude to both Samora Machel, the president, and to the people of Mozambique for their warm hospitality and excellent organization of the Coordination Bureau special session. Josip Vrhovec also paid tribute to Sri Lankan Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed for his successful management of this meeting, which ended in Maputo today.

Meets With Robert Mugabe, Others

LD030314 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maputo, February 1 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec met here today with Zimbabwe Patriotic Front co-chairman Robert Mugabe, Guyana's Foreign Minister Rashleigh Jackson and Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa. Emphasized on this occasion was the importance of the principles and policy of non-alignment as the basis for a successful struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa and for the definite liberation of this part of Africa.

A successful anti-colonial struggle and the engagement of all non-aligned countries in this struggle, it was noted, contribute to strengthening the non-aligned countries' solidarity and unity and the universal role of their policy internationally, in the struggle for peace, security and equality-based international relations.

Results of meeting Reported

AU022102 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Feb 79 AU

[Branko Rabrenovic report from Maputo]

[Text] The nonalined movement again confirmed its historical role and value as an independent political force, this time in Mozambique. The fears that here in Maputo the nonalined countries would become polarized, particularly on the question of the presence of Democratic Kampuchea, although the extraordinary meeting of the Coordination Bureau was devoted to a special issue, the situation in the south of Africa, were dispersed at the very beginning of the meeting.

Certain forces outside the nonalined movement tried to exploit the fact that difficulties and contradictions exist among the nonalined countries so as to introduce doubts, suspicions and even divisions. A negligible number of speeches--recited like a student's lesson, even if not as loudly and decisively as one but almost shyly--proposed the theses that, concerning the south of Africa, one bloc approach is good and the other is not. Therefore, there was much discussion, almost controversy, about some formulations and terms of the final document.

The intention to put into a permanent document of nonalinement such terms as "people's democracy countries" and "natural allies" and so on and so forth has remained an empty wish.

In a democratic way and with the broadest participation in the debate, the participants at the Maputo meeting expressly pointed out that bloc organizations and their advocates or military and political alliances should not speak on behalf of peoples and countries, but that the sovereign peoples themselves should do so. This principle and others (?such as the choice of one's own way) and state system, the struggle against any form of domination, were confirmed in a concentrated manner.

In addition to solidarity with and strong support for the liberation movements of the south of Africa and the frontline states, the nonalined countries--there were 47 of them in Maputo--once again showed their maturity and strength. Therefore, one can say that this gathering, the democratic spirit and solidarity manifested at it, have once again strongly promoted those principles and values which have made and make the nonalined policy a unique phenomenon in the political history of the world.

Adopting the final document by acclamation and with strong applause, those present in Maputo manifested perhaps more than in words their allegiance to the nonalined movement and their conviction that no sporadic contradictions, even if they be intentional and imposed, can discourage, split or endanger a wave and a universal human policy which is followed loyally by more than two-thirds of mankind.

SETINC-LED LCY DELEGATION VISITS CUBA

LD031130 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0938 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Havana, Feb 3 (TANJUG)--Presidency Secretary of the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia Franc Setinc has, as part of Yugoslav-Cuban party cooperation, delivered here during the past few days, a series of lectures on the Yugoslav system of socialist self-management and the role of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. Setinc spoke to audiences in the Havana National Party School and in the Santiago de Cuba and Guantanamo provinces. In the two provinces, Setinc also conferred with provincial party officials.

At the close of his stay in Havana, Setinc had talks in the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee on the internal development of the two socialist countries. Before leaving here yesterday evening, the Yugoslav party official was received by Communist Party of Cuba Politburo member and Council of State and Council of Ministers Vice-President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

PREPARATIONS FOR PRESIDENCY ELECTIONS BEGIN

LD031126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 3 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 3 (TANJUG)--Extensive social activity has begun in the 511 municipalities in the six Yugoslav constituent republics and two autonomous provinces for elections of the new Presidency of Yugoslavia, the highest body of collective leadership in the country. The term of the current Presidency of Yugoslavia expires on May 15.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia, as a collective-leadership body in the Yugoslav multi-national socialist self-management community, secures the equality of Yugoslav nations and nationalities, the consolidation of their unity and the effective adjustment of their interests. The first Presidency of Yugoslavia was constituted in June 1971.

President Tito, in proposing the formation of a Presidency to the Yugoslav Assembly, set out that its formation would secure the influence and responsiblity of the constituent republics and autonomous provinces in the exercise of the federation's functions.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia, as an independent constitutional body of the federation, is made up of one member from each of the six Yugoslav constituent republics and the two autonomous provinces, elected by the corresponding assembly of the republic or province by secret ballot and in joint session of all chambers of the assembly.

Presidency members are elected to a five year term and cannot be elected to more than two consecutive terms.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia elects from among its members its vice-president, whose term of office is one year.

The Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Serbia was first yesterday in putting forward its candidate for the new Presidency with the nomaination for re-election of Petar Stambolic. Stambolic, 66, a revolutionary from his earliest youth, is a former Yugoslav premier. By its choice of candidate, this Yugoslav republic gives support to President Tito's proposal that the incumbent Presidency of Yugoslavia be re-elected in its entirety for a second term.

Serbian SAWP Discusses Elections

LD030304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 2 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--The Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Serbia today considered the proposed program of preparations for the election to the SFRY Presidency of a member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Serbia, which was submitted by Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP in Serbia.

Adopting the proposed program, the president of the Republican Conference expressed support for the stance and proposal by Comrade Tito to retain the SFRY Presidency in its present composition in the forthcoming period of its mandate.

The Presidium decided that the nomination procedure in local organizations, communities, basic organizations of associated labor and municipal nomination conference should be completed by the end of February. The proposal of the republican Coordinating Committee for Questions of Cadre Policy and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia that Petar Stambolic should be the candidate for the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic of Serbia was supported and accepted.

Speaking about the preparations for the forthcoming elections, Milojevic emphasized that this was a serious ideopolitical task which requires the full mobility and organization of all SAWP organizations and organs.

BELGRADE CONFERENCE SESSION HELD 30 JAN

AU021248 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jan 79 pp 7-8 AU

[Pavle Kosin report on the session of the city conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade on 30 January]

[Excerpts] Proceeding from the aim that the broadest activities concerning the implementation of Comrade Tito's messages and the policy of the League of Communists determined at the congresses be conducted with increased responsibility and involvement, the members of the city conference of the League of Communists of Belgrade at their discussion yesterday on the further development of the self-managing political system in Belgrade and the tasks of the League of Communists decided in favor of a critical approach.

Rodoljub Stepanovic, president of the Commission for the Political System of Self-Managing Democracy of the city conference of the League of Communists, in the second speech at this session paid special attention to the activities of sociopolitical organizations within the self-managing political system in Belgrade. Speaking about this, he indicated the basic task to the the necessity, through persistent and organized actions, to solve more quickly questions on the content and methods of work of the sociopolitical organizations, so that they may become responsible champions of political life in their midst and a living link between this self-managing basis and its delegate machinery. According to him it is especially necessary to develop the activities of the basic organizations of the League of Communists, the trade unions and the Socialist Youth Federation in the basic organizations of associated labor, as well as conferences and other forms of action links. "They must discuss all the vital questions broached by workers in basic organizations of associated labor, and in their content of work must be fully aware of everything that happens in the practice and the consciousness of the collective," Stepanovic stressed.

Because of all this, he pointed out, the communists in the basic organizations of the League of Communists bear the greatest responsibility for the state of the political life in associated labor organizations and, thus, also for the role of the delegations and delegates.

He then spoke about other forms of work, such as working sections and the like, which "ought to become the chief focus of democratic discussions in the Socialist Alliance in the communes and the city."

Stepanovic further pointed out that the free exchange to labor in self-managing interest communities as well as in other fields of work has developed slowly because of the work of the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations has not always been sufficiently organized and efficient. Speaking about other fields, he stated that efforts are being made through concrete actions and measures to create conditions for the freedom and expansion of creativity, and that the basis of this is being created in the struggle for the socialization of science, culture and other activities. He also said that there are still many weaknesses in these fields, too, and he went on to indicate some other negative phenomena.

About the Occurrences of Non-Self-Managing Activities

"I would indicate some occurrences of hostile antiself-managing activities, the protagonists of which were identified earlier. Recently, these occurrences were talked about in Belgrade on several occasions, especially in connection with Dobrica Cosic's speech, the attempt at organized hostile activities by the group of former professors of the faculty of philosophy, and the frequent hostile utterances by Djilas, Mihajlov and others abroad. These forces obviously continue to try to express themselves politically and ideologically, precisely because their power to act in the economic and social fields is hopeless," Stepanovic said and added that these groups and individuals in Belgrade, Zagreb and some other communities cooperate more and more closely. Although they used to occupy different, even contrary, ideological positions, they attempt to create a common platform for the struggle against our country and the party. "If such ideologies as the nationalist, the ultra-left, the liberal and others are now mixing and merging, this can only be an expression of their deeply antiself-managing essence. It is obvious that all of them can eventually be stamped out, as they mostly have been stamped out until now, by socialist self-managing relations, the ever deeper democratization of economic and social life and the full power of the workers themselves over their fate," Rodojub Stepanovic pointed out.

The city conference yesterday also adopted a plan of work which was explained by Ratko Butulija, secretary of the city committee of the League of Communists. He said that the activities so far show that social awareness concerning concrete problems and the ways to solve them mature more rapidly precisely through action on these problems.